McKean County Miner.

HARRY L. BACKUS, Owner. ROSS K. KNAPP, Editor and Manager TERMS:—2.00 Per Year

VOL LV SMETHPORT, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1918 NO 46

RED CROSS NOTES

Practical Ways of Conserving Our Wool and Making More Satisfactory Articles for Our Men

The socks we are receiving today at Division Headquarters are often much too long in the legs and when pulled up over the cuffs of the breeches come above the leggings. This is waste.

Also the top lines of the socks are often so tightly cast on that the men cannot pull them up which is generally corrected by a knife. This again wastes wool.

So necesary is it to conserve the wool that Washington is now looking into substitutes like mercerized cotton of mixed cotton and wool for the cuffs of the socks.

The quarter of a pound wool is more than enough for socks if we keep to the dimensions asked for in A. R. C. 400 A.

People often ask WHY is the Kitchener toe better than any other. One look at our army shows answers that. Because it fits the wide comfortable toe of this shoe and does not pull across the toes as a pointed one does.

The sweaters are all coming in so wide across the chest that they always interfere with the dimbole and often go in folds and bunches under the well fitting tailored uniform coats.

Here is a great waste there. The new sweater directions which make a much more comfortable article and save one fourth pound of wool to a sweater. Much of our wool today is large enough to put only 64 stitches on the needles and the loosely knit sweater wears the longest, wears it gives and also stands the washing or steam cleaning the best. Sweaters like socks often get very wet in daily use and the good wool we are using in both, shrinks very easily. The men have no time or place to stretch the articles out flat to dry from as they should do, and when sent to a laundry they often come back many sizes smaller. A 12 inch sock has often come back an 8 inch one. Therefore never knit tightly.

The closing of the side of the sweater by crocheting the slipped stitch from each side together and at the same time pulling the loop through the stitch already on the crochet needle should also be done very loosely and on the right side. The size of stitches on this line of crocheting will always be a little larger than the rest of the sweater; this makes it very simple to pull out quickly in case of accident.

I also wish to emphasize the need for a more rigid Chapter inspection. Chapters are urged to refrain from shipping to the Division Warehouse any socks not absolutely standard.

Subscription to Crosby Red Cross Auxiliary for Month of October

Oscar Anderson	$2.00
C. M. Benson	$1.00
Frank Bloomster	$2.00
Charles Bloomster	$1.00
G. F. Bayer	$2.00
Zera Cox	$5.00
J. A. Cleveland	$1.00
I. W. Chandler	$2.00
P. Chris	$1.00
Chas. Dinges	$2.00
J. Dillon	$2.00
M. Doubles	$2.00
J. Dunn	$2.00
F. B. Grantier	$2.00
F. Grinolds	$1.00
Wm. Hendrickson	$2.00
Walter Hendrickson	$2.00
Mrs. B. W. Heinemann	$5.00
W. A. Hulett	$ .50
Oscar Johnson	$2.00
H. B. Lathrope Sr.	$2.00
H. B. Lathrope Jr.	$2.00
Floyd Marsh	$2.00
Geo. McCullum	$2.00
C. A. McGowan	$2.00
E. Marsh	$1.00
Frank Newcombe	$2.00
C. Newcombe	$1.00
E. Pixley	$1.00
Harry Tinnerman	$2.00
I. Wilcox	$1.00
S. Winslow	$1.00
Total	$59.50

Chapters are advised of following telegram from War Council received this morning accompanied by positive instructions that each chapter see that it is given immediate publication in News papers. The Red Cross while urging the most cordial support and cooperation on part of all it members does not participate in the United War Fund Campaign this week. It is quite evident that there has been misunderstanding in many places on this point. The Red cross is amply equipped with funds with which to take care of its needs unil the late spring of next year at which time a campaign for funds for its relief work may be necessary. It is but fair to organizations in United War Funds that the public should understand that contributions this week are exclusively for their work. It is also fair to the public that people should know that provision for needs of Red Cross during the coming year is not taken care of. Hearing this campaign the Red Cross does not authorize anyone to carry on this campaign for funds in its name or for its work but it does urge the utmost possible generosity toward United War Work Campaign for seven recreational organizations whose Budgets have been approved by National Government. In addition to communicating this message to you, your chapters will you please request that they give it the utmost local Publicity and that they call it to the attention of all local managers of United War Worker Campaigns with suggestion that they too assist in removing any Public confusion on point involved by Order of American Red Cross.

Charles Scott Jr.
Divn. Manager.

Finance Committee's Report

Since last week's report Mrs. Lucy Backus, Chairman of the Finance Committee, Smethport Chapter, A. R. C. has received the following contributions:

East Smethport Auxiliary	$27.00
Barbarals Married People's Club	$5.25
Collection	$1.75

This makes the total contribution for October and November $58.45 and for the ten months, for February to November inclusive, $573.85 which is a very excellent showing.

SMETHPORT GIRL ELECTED TO OFFICE IN OKLAHOMA.

Miss Mary E. Richards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Richards of Marshfield, was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Washington county, Oklahoma, by a large majority. Miss Richards was a teacher in the Smethport borough schools for four years and has taught in the Bartlesville, Okla., schools for the past six years. She will assume her new duties July 1, 1919.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE

The farmers of this county will be interested to learn that there will be held this year a series of Farmers' Institutes at Ceres on December 9 and 10, and at Farmers Valley on Dec. 11 and 12.

A number of instructors from other parts of the State will be present to join with the farmers in this locality in the discussion of topics relative to agriculture. These meetings are free and open to all, and we have no doubt the farmers of this county will avail themselves of the advantages to be gained by attending these meetings.

H. J. RICE, Chairman.

TONY BIANCE DEAD.

Tony Biance, woodsman by occupation, whose home is in Norwich, died Sunday morning of influenza in Norwich. The body was prepared for burial by H. H. Sasse and shipped to Galeton, Pa., where private funeral services were held on Wednesday. A wife and five children survive.

GUSTAFSON THOMPSON

Gustafson Thompson, the blacksmith of Norwich, after having been ill for a short time with influenza, passed away at 4 p. m. on Sunday. The body was shipped to his former home in Knoxville, Pa., on Tuesday, where private funeral services were held. He left a wife and three children.

ROBBINS—SHEPARD.

On last Thursday, November 7th, at 2 o'clock occurred the marriage of Orlo Robbins and Ruth Shepard, both of Port Allegany, Rev. W. A. Stark house officiating. Mr. Robbins is a prosperous young farmer and Miss Shepard was a teacher in the Port Allegany schools for several years.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

A serious automobile accident happened yesterday afternoon just outside the borough limits of Port Allegany on the Smethport road. A Ford car driven by Wm. Vansickles in which were seated an old gentleman, whose name we were unable to learn, on the front seat and a Mr. Cummings and his son on the back seat, went over the bank near Petty's store, killing the old gentleman and injuring the other occupants of the car. The accident was witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. Merl Backus of this place, who gave what assistance they could to the unfortunate ones.

Germany Signs Armistice and Hostilities Cease.

Terms More Harsh Than Those Which Austria Was Forced to Accept—London is Wild and Crowds Surge the Streets.

London, Nov 11.—Premier Lloyd George announces that the armistice between Germany and the allies was signed at 5 o'clock this morning Paris time. The hostilities ceased at 11 a. m. French time.

GREATEST DAY IN THE HISTORY OF SMETHPORT

Ten minutes before the town clock struck four, the fire bell was sounded on Monday morning. Smethport people "knew there wasn't a fire," but that the armistice had been signed, that PEACE was declared that our boys would come home, some day, soon. In less than 15 minutes hundreds of excited, delighted men, women and children were on the streets. The stores were all lighted, the church bells rang, whistles blew, the band played and in one half hour the main street was filled and as old Sol peeped over the mountain tops as a forerunner of a beautiful, clear November day, never did he receive such a welcome.

By order of Warley Gifford, Burgess of Smethport borough, the day was proclaimed a public holiday. All places of business being closed from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

All Smethport met at the court house at 1 p. m. where public exercises took place, after which, headed by members of the Allied band, Home Guards, followed by citizens bearing banners on which were inscribed names of Smethport's 150 service sons and daughters, marched to different sections of the town, near the soldier boys' homes and there paid formal tribute to them and their noble mothers. Hon. G. W. Mitchell acted as chairman of the exercises on the court house lawn. Rev. Mr. Edson gave the invocation and Rev. A. Gregson pronounced the benediction. T. F. Hungiville, Food Administrator of the county, and Guy B. Mayo made speeches, filled with patriotism and authentic information. The union of song accompanied by the Allied band was entered into heartily by citizens who voted the gala day—a happening of a lifetime.

SUGAR ALLOWANCE.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Increase in the beet sugar producing states and in the cane producing territory of Louisiana of the household sugar allotment from three pounds to four pounds monthly per capita was ordered today by the Food Administration effective December 12. At the same time public eating places in those sections will be permitted to increase their consumption from three pounds to four pounds for every ninety meals served.

For the remainder of the country it was stated, the allotments of three pounds monthly per capita for households and three pounds per ninety meals for public eating places will be continued for the present at least.

The increase for sugar producing states was granted, the Food Administration announced, because of the lack of cargo space for overseas shipment together with insufficient storage facilities in this country.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Smethport Chapter American National Red Cross will be held at Red Cross Headquarters on Main Street in the Borough of Smethport on Wednesday, November 20, 1918 between the hours of 2:00 and 5:00 o'clock p. m. The object of the meeting is the election of officers of the chapter to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. All members of the chapter are urged to attend.

Thos H. Morrison, Secretary.
adv46w1.

WANTED

At once 50 wood chopers—good timber, good pay, work near Betula. Inquire of C. M. Benson, Colegrove, Pa.
adv46w3.

LETTER FROM FRANK BLOOMSTER

France, Oct. 6, 1918.

Dear Ones All:

I will write you a few lines to let you know I am well and hope this finds you the same. I received your letter yesterday also Nellie's and Eddie's. You wrote you had seen in the N. A. that we were at the front, well it is so. I am writing this letter to you with a shower of shot and shells after us. Just had to move about 500 feet from where I started to write this it got a little hot there for us. But we do not mind that any more as we are use to it. We have certainly been giving it to them since we have been here. They have given us considerable ground and gains. You have read about the big drives lately that have been going on so you can tell what the American boys are doing here. I would like to write you some of the details but am not allowed to. I think we will soon go back for a rest. It certainly seems nice to get letters from you. It gives us different, more ragmoney to think that the people back home, have'nt forgotten us. Say has Oscar come yet. I have written him a card and letter but have not received any answer. You asked me about the insurance home to him. He will pay the insurance and there is nothing to be done about the other bonds. I wrote a letter to Charles and sent you back a picture in it. Did you receive them?

Bruyn, Axel VanBlad and I am quite sure John Berg is around here. His Company is here. I have tried to see him but have not so far.

Well as news is scarce here I will come to a close. I wrote Mother and Dan a letter today, but did not mention that I am at the front.

Give my best to all.
Lovingly,
Fred.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

School again and now for the tedious job of learning all we have forgotten since we last left that sacred spot.

Girls and boys under twenty-one years of age now have a chance to show their patriotism. A new organization called "The Victory Boys and Girls" has been introduced throughout the McKean County. The minimum fee for girls is fifty cents and for the boys one dollar. This money is for the purpose of furnishing the boys "over there" with amusement. Don't wait to be asked. If you are a member of Smethport High School give your money to some one in the High School and let them enroll you.

It was rather unfortunate that school had to begin the same day that peace was declared. The boys seemed to think it was more important to celebrate than to go to school and some of the girls also because it was a very scant bunch that assembled Monday morning.

This quarantine has been a setback to foot ball but never mind we'll make up for it when basket ball begins.

There ought to be a cooking class instituted in High School. One of the boys in Botany class wanted to know how long it took to cook an ordinary sized potato. He claimed he cooked some an hour and a half and still they weren't done. You surely must have mistaken some rocks for potatoes, Mort.

If someone doesn't stop helping themselves to some one elses lunch box there's apt to be an awful uproar in S. H. S.

There was quite a bit of excitment the third period Wednsday morning, when the Arm of the Law accompanied by one of Smethport's citizens invaded our peaceful school and looked over innocent faces to find, we know not what. We sincerely hope at least that it was nothing worse than a murder.

SUDDEN OUTBREAK OF INFLUENZA.

Friday Rev. E. H. Edson received word from Instanter that Influenza had broken out in that place to an alarming extent. Before coming to Smethport Rev. Edson lived at Instanter and still has his home furnished there on the second floor of the building used for chapel and recreation purposes. The people of the town obtained his permission to convert the first floor into a hospital, the pews and other furnishings were moved out and hospital appliances moved in, and within a few hours ten the patients were being cared for there. A trained nurse and a doctor from Mt. Jewett were in attendance. Later in the day Rev. Edson telephoned the authorities to use his living apartments if necessary and as a result about eighteen more patients were received in the temporary hospital. Aside from these cases other patients are being cared for at their homes, a low estimate being that one-third of the population is suffering from the malady, and the epidemic descended upon them within a few hours.

Misses Blanche and Mary McDade of Crosby were Smethport shoppers Saturday evening.

Mrs. Natelle and daughters, Carrie and Elbertha, were Bradford shoppers last Saturday.

Mrs. Blanche McAhon, of Wellsville, N. Y., spent the week-end at the home of Mrs. E. H. McAhon in East Smethport.

Miss Cordia Olson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Olson left Smethport on Friday for Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Calif.

Walter Breuneman underwent an operation in Kane last week. Pus had formed over his eye, causing great pain. Mrs. Breuneman was by his side during his illness. Mr. Breuneman is reported to be getting along nicely.

Miss Gussie Nellis left on Thursday for Warren, where she will resume her studies in the Warren Business College, after having spent some time here with her parents. The school was closed on account of the influenza epidemic.

Mrs. J. A. Nellis entertained a few ladies at her home on Bank street on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. T. H. Camp and daughter, Mrs. M. M. Pomeroy, were Bradford shoppers on Thursday.

Mrs. Samuel Bell left on Thursday for Baltimore, Md., where she will be the guest of her son, Donovan, and family.

Ray Benard, of Eldred was wounded in action and is now in a hospital "somewhere in France," according to official word received by relatives.

Miss Carrie Pytcher of Ormsby is seriously ill at her home, sufferig with influenza.

L. K. Hogarth returned on Saturday from St. Marys, where he has been assisting the authorities in stamping out the influenza.

Mrs. Kenneth Mayo left Kane on Saturday for Greenville and Erie, where she will make an extended visit with relatives and friends.

Mrs. W. B. Hopper and son, Lawrence spent the week end with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Steinhauer of Farmers Valley.

Raymond J. Day was in Smethport Friday night.

Fred Herriman, who is employed in Simpson by the South Penn Oil Co., sent Sunday in Smethport, the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Herriman.

Mrs. W. A. Breuneman returned from Kane on Monday and was engaged to examine all children in the graded and high schools, if any child is found ill, they will be sent home.

Mrs. Mary Wallace has returned to Smethport after having visited friends and relatives in Marienville.

Mrs. John Hayes and child returned from Kane on Saturday.

O. J. Hamlin was a business visitor in Olean one day last week.

F. H. Hungiville and J. Clayton Backus were Bradford business visitors on Thursday.

F. H. Hungiville motored to Emporium on Friday.

Mrs. George Schroate has been confined to her home on Mechanic street on account of illness.

Mrs. H. D. Otto returned from Buffalo on Monday morning, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Carl Simar. Mr. and Mrs. Simar have both been attacked with influenza. Mrs. Simar is still in the hospital.

GAVE HIS LIFE FOR LIBERTY

Private James R. Snowden of Co. I, 108 Infantry was killed in action by a machine gun bullet, in the great American drive that ended in the breaking of the Hindenburg line on the night of Sunday, September 29, he lying in a shell hole with Sergeant Alvin A. Jenson, who was wounded and afterward lost his right arm through amputation. Snowden and Jenson were in Palmers Valley and Jenson was in Colegrove.

Snowden died a hero's death in the shell hole calling for the stretcher bearers to get so that they could go for aid. Suddenly a German machine gun opened fire and Benson was hit by a dum dum bullet in the shoulder and [illegible] tearing the bone to pieces.

At dawn the same morning Snowden was shot through the heart, dying instantly. Benson was in the shell hole with the body all day Sunday and all Sunday night. Members of Co. I which were enrolled at Olean, were hit on both sides.

James Rex Snowden was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Snowden of Farmers Valley and was about 21 years of age. When scarcely 17 years old he enlisted with the Olean company, leaving his position as brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad. He trained at Camp Wadsworth and went across with one of the early contingents and saw much severe service. He was an excellent specimen of American manhood, standing six feet or more in height and of powerful physique. He was a very popular young man and a great favorite among fellow soldiers. Rev. W. E. Van Dyke, who is in Y. M. C. A. service abroad, in one of his letters home tells of meeting Snowden and says, "I had to cross the Atlantic to meet a fine young man, who lived within five miles of me when at home." Rex, as he was generally called, qualified as a sharpshooter and was an expert with a rifle, as many Huns could testify were they today in the land of the living.

He worked and fought for his country and when the time came made the ultimate sacrifice, dying a hero's death in a foreign land. That the end came quickly and painlessly is the poor consolation that we have for the loss of this excellent young man. Our sorrow is tempered with pride that his passing was indeed glorious; a vigorous young life, a budding career, willingly and cheerfully sacrificed upon the altar of liberty.

Surviving besides his parents are two brothers, Eugene of Farmers Valley and Leslie of Butler, and four sisters, Mrs Nellie Skinner of Simpson of Simpson, Margaret, Reta and Iola, who live at home.

TRAVELER'S CLUB MEETING.

A regular meeting of the Smethport Traveler's club will be held at the club house, Saturday November 16, at 3 o'clock. Subject for the day—Women and the World War.

Mrs. Helen G. Morrison,
Mrs. Emma McCandless,
Mrs. William F. Epecht.

WANTED

At once 50 wood chopers—good timber, good pay, work near Betula. Inquire of C. M. Benson, Colegrove, Pa. adv46w3.

GRANGE MEETING.

Fidelity Grange meets Saturday evening, November 16th, 1919 officers are to be elected at this meeting.

H. J. Rice, Master.

TOO MUCH LIKE KAISER BILL

Ex-Sheriff of New York Town Has Made It Plain That "Potrdam Points" Don't Go.

Ex-Sheriff James Merritt, whose mustache grows as a sheriff's mustache should, has established a mustache censorship and outlawed the Potsdam points, according to a Port Chester correspondent of the New York Tribune.

Until a few days ago scarcely an hour went by that the aroused-eyed former sheriff patrolling the streets did not find at least one skyscouting mustache of the kind made notorious by Wild Bill Hohenzollern. The duties of the former sheriff upon spotting such a one were as tactful and as unvarying as those of a collecting agency.

Placing himself in front of the wearer, he would fix a pale and malpreventive eye upon the offending mustache and stare and stare. Either the stareg wilted or became curious or belligerent. Former Sheriff Merritt was ready for either result.

At the first evidence of embarrassment he would lead meekly to the nearest barber shop, follow his victim until he entered and remained on post outside until he emerged without his mustache. If the mustached one inquired civilly what was wrong, the former sheriff would start as if awakened from a daze and explain that he thought he was confronting his old friend, "Pewter Cup Bill," the yachtsman. If the recipient of his stare wanted to know what was biting the former sheriff, Merritt went just as far with the inquisitive one as was necessary to persuade him into a neat coat of lather.

PIG'S PLACE IN MYTHOLOGY

Black Swine Considered Evil Because It Was Identified With the Black Clouds.

If we add an Irish "bull" to the story of the Roscommon pig, the vision of the small girl Petrie might be described as an echo of certain events that occurred more than sixty centuries ago, when mankind was laying the foundations of civilization and its beliefs for all time. It carries our minds back to the mythical sow that is reputed to have suckled King Minos of Crete and the infant god Zagreus-Dionysius; to the sacrificial pigs which the initiates into the Eleusinian mysteries washed in the waters of the Aegean; to the evil swine that determined the fate of Osiris, Adonis, Tammuz and Dhyraud; and to a still earlier phase in the gropings after light and explanation when the sow was identified with the Great Mother, the creator of all, who, in her capacity as the moon and the sky, regulated the universe and controlled the destinies of mankind. Hence the pig was fate, and the black pig was evil because it was identified with the black clouds which obscured the light, at first in the purely literal and physical sense, but afterward in the ethical and moral acceptation of the phrase.—Manchester Guardian.

Electric Fowl Picker.

A machine invented by C. G. Bieske of Buffalo picks an ordinary fowl naked in less than five minutes, says Electrical Experimenter. Moreover, no feathers are scattered. A small electric motor turns a suction fan, and also a roller contained within the instrument itself, the power being transmitted by means of flexible cable. The roller is hollow and its outer surface is pierced by a number of slits, which permit the incoming blast produced by the fan to pass freely through it.

The top of the instrument is hooded, and attached to this hood is a little rubber roller which rests firmly against the surface of the large drumlike wheel. The feathers of the fowl, sucked up against the two rollers, are plucked by having to squeeze between the rollers, after which they are blown to a tank.

A thumb contact permits the hood to be moved around in its axis, and thus the relative positions of the two rollers are adjusted according to the needs of each case. The smallest wild fowl or the biggest turkey may be plucked with equal ease. A fowl can readily be picked in the dry state, but ordinarily it is scalded.

Turning From Gold to Silver.

The Yukon is turning from gold to silver mining. While the value of the former, or its purchasing power, has decreased, that of silver has been doubled. There is great activity in two silver bearing areas tributary to Dawson, the Mayo district on the upper Stewart river and along the Taylor-Hills creek. These fields are 150 miles apart. Silver was discovered in these areas years ago, but no work was ever done.

The Canadian government has dispatched a party of geologists to investigate the prospects of developing the silver mining industry in this section.—Dawson City Dispatch.

Old Trees Bearing.

A good deal is heard about the temporary nature of fruit trees, and it has been a large factor in preventing planting in this region, says an Ellensburg, Ore., dispatch. There seems to be an impression that in a dozen years or so apple and pear trees are down and out.

To those who hold such an idea a visit to the orchard of John Caffin, on the west side of the river, will be an eye opener. These trees are carrying a phenomenal load of fruit this year and look as though they may be producers for years to come, yet they were planted in 1878—forty years ago.

DOWNS NINE BALLOONS

The photo shows Lieutenant F. Luke who brought down three enemy balloons in the surprisingly short time of thirty-five minutes. Luke comes from Phoenix, Ariz., and he has done some wonderful work as an airman. These additional three bring his total for three days up to nine. Nine enemy balloons in three days!

SCARE MEXICANS OUT

Hun Propagandists at Work on the Border.

Try to Prevent Mexicans Crossing Over to Accept Employment in United States.

Laredo, Texas.—German propagandists in northern Mexico and along the border are actively engaged in instilling fright into Mexicans with a view to preventing their crossing to the American side and accepting employment as laborers on farms, railroads, etc. One canard that has been given considerable publicity by the propagandists is that the Americans are contemplating drafting all Mexican men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five into the army, while all Mexican women will also be forced into service and "taken to France, where they will be used as washerwomen for the American soldiers and the allies generally."

These kind of reports have reached the American consular service on the border and they are exerting their utmost efforts to set the Mexicans right by assuring them that none but American citizens will be subject to the selective draft, while, as for women, there is absolutely no foundation for the report that they will be conscripted and used as washerwomen in France, as there are any number of women already in France and none others are needed "for washerwomen."

Now that the new draft is in effect it is expected that the German propagandists will be manufacturing all kinds of deliberate falsehoods to thwart the efforts of the Americans to secure laborers from Mexico to do agricultural and other work in this country.

Grandfather at 39, but Is Not Citizen

Rosedale, Kan.—August Anderson, thirty-nine, and a grandfather, has just found out he was not a citizen of the United States, following his registration for the draft. Born in Sweden, he came to this country with his parents when two years of age. Anderson has served two terms in the city council and has a son now in the army. He was given his first papers.

FORTUNE STREWS THE TRACK

Package of $35,000 in Small Bills Is Broken When Thrown From Train.

Sharon, Pa.—An express messenger on a Pennsylvania railroad train speeding through West Middlesex, near here, hurled a package containing $35,000 in small bills to the depot platform. The package rebounded under the train and was cut in two. The money was scattered for a considerable distance over the tracks. Police officers and state police were summoned and stood guard over the vicinity until practically all of the money had been recovered.

U-BOAT CHASERS DO GREAT WORK

Allies Praise Americans for Part They Played in Durazzo Engagement.

ACTIVE DUTY PLEASES MEN

Squadron of Twelve Commanded by Captain Nelson Formis Screen for Big Warships—One of Fate's Queer Twists.

London.—A contingent of 12 American submarine chasers played a brilliant and novel part in the Durazzo engagement. This chaser squadron effectively acted as a screen around the big ships guarding in the harbor there to protect them against submarines. The Austrians were under heavy fire but had no casualties.

Capt. C. P. Nelson and Lieut. Com. P. H. Bostedo commanded the squadron. A large percentage of the officers and men were of the naval reserve and reports of the operation praise their work highly.

The Americans definitely sank one submarine and damaged and probably destroyed another. After the clearance they escorted a British cruiser which had been hit by a torpedo safely to the base from which the expedition started. An enemy hospital ship was also taken in charge for examination.

Active Duty Pleases Men.

Throughout the bombardment and when the forces were approaching the harbor the chasers circled swiftly around the big ships. A report received here says the men had a good time and evidently were pleased with the success of the first achievement of this character the chasers had attempted to work. Heretofore they have been patrolling, dropping depth charges and firing on enemy submarines.

Austria-Hungary has at the most only two modern battleships left; she has lost a large number of small craft and, now Durazzo, the advanced base of her depleted fleet, has been rendered useless, writes the British naval expert, Archibald Hurd, in the Daily Telegraph. Continuing, he says:

"Durazzo, practically dominating all one side of the Adriatic, was to the Austrians what Zeebrugge was once to the Germans. No effort had been spared to make it an impregnable port which would be valuable to the Austrians, as a base of military forces of the quadruple affiance in Albania, and in addition be a pistol aimed at the allies.

Sees One of Fate's Queer Twists.

"In the scheme of attack provision had been made by the entente naval forces for the co-operation of American submarine chasers, of which quite a number have been working in the Mediterranean. It was an irony of fate that whereas the Germans boasted of the damage their submarines would do to the Americans it was the submarine chasers of our friends which traveled about four thousand miles to deal with the German partner at his very gate way.

"The American seamen will be cordially congratulated by their comrades in the other allied navies on the destruction of two Austrian submarines. The attack was a direct and menacing challenge to the Austro-Hungarian fleet, and it presents another effective blow struck at the enemy.

"The task of making a way through the mine fields in broad daylight must have been a difficult and hazardous one. We shall probably learn that some of our hardy east coast fishermen, Englishmen and Scotchmen, had a hand in clearing the passage for the warships."

LABRADOR FISHERY IS SHORT

Only 50,000 Quintals Are Expected This Season, Against 250,000 in a Good Year.

St. John's, N. F.—The Labrador fishery, one of the principal branches of the Newfoundland cod fishery industry, threatens to be very short this year. The fish are shipped direct from the coast to European countries, mainly Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece and very high prices are obtained nowadays, virtually double the figures ruling before the war started. The Labrador fishery of Newfoundland has not in late years attained the same proportions as formerly when some 20,000 fisher folk, men, women and children migrated there every summer for the fishing season, and the catch in some years reached 250,000 quintals. A good season at present would represent half these figures, whereas the outlook just now is that for the 10,000 or 12,000 people engaged, not more than 50,000 quintals will be obtained.

KAISER CHANGES HIS NAME

Missouri Man Says Name Has Become Too Odious for an American.

Clinton, Mo.—James Monroe Knisely would change his name. He petitioned the circuit court here for permission to change his name, asserting that the name of "Kaiser has become so damned odious in this country that no loyal American should longer be required to bear it."

Judge Calvird, in receiving the petition, stated that he had noticed the language used, but considered it "merely emphatic and entirely justifiable."

HERO BELITTLES DEED

Doesn't Think Much of Act That Won Cross.

All He Did Was Swim River Under Fire and Rescue Wounded Frenchman.

Pittsburgh.—"Now listen, get me! There's been so much hot air about this hero stuff that I want you to get it straight. I saw this French bird across the river and I went and got him. If I hadn't someone else probably would have taken the same chance."

In these words Capt. Walter E. Flannery, who was awarded the Cross of War for swimming the Marne river and rescuing a wounded French soldier at the time the Germans held the Aisne-Marne salient, disposes of any attempt to make a hero of him for the deed. At the time Flannery was a lieutenant. He is at his home here on a furlough.

The wounded man lay on the bank across the river from where the Americans were stationed at Saysons. Disregarding a French officer's warning that it probably was a ruse to attract Americans over that the Huns might learn what division opposed them, Flannery waited until nightfall, when he stripped to his underclothing and swam across. The Germans spotted him and most of the trip was made under water. Flannery tells the rest of the story as follows:

"When I got over I found the man. All the French I knew was 'ici, ici'—'here, here'—and then the bird went hysterical and refused to come into the water. He was too weak to tie the rope I had brought along, so I had to drag him in. We got over all right.

"But the joke was that a couple of days later I got orders to report to a French colonel. Headquarters was about seven miles away, so I hoofed it back, expected to be put on patrol duty of some sort. I presented myself and couldn't find out what the program was. They told me to go stand behind a major. I did, but the major kept rambling around, and ran after him like a goof.

"Then I was told to go forward on the parade ground, and a French general lined me up, pointed a sword at me and turned on the French. It wasn't much of a conversation, for I didn't know what he was talking about so I just grinned. Then he let down the sword, pinned this on me—the Croix de Guerre—and started kissing me. Say, that mustache tickled me from ear to ear. I'm off saving men after this."

Blind Man Gets Work in Munition Factory

Willimantic, Conn.—Connecticut is believed to be the first state in the Union to provide munition work for a blind man. John R. McCarthy of this city, who lost his sight two years ago, has been at work for several weeks in a nearby munition factory crimping primers for big guns. He was aided in securing employment by Superintendent H. J. Martindale of the United States Employment agency, and Stettson K. Ryan, secretary of the state board of education for the blind.

WOMAN SHERIFF MAKES GOOD

When She Goes After an Offender, He Had Better Surrender Peacefully.

Coleman, Tex.—Mrs. John R. Bannister is the new sheriff of Coleman county. All who know her say that when she buckles on her six-shooter and goes out to make an arrest the offender had better make peaceful surrender if he knows what is good for him. It is not meant by this that Mrs. Bannister is a woman of the rough man type—on the contrary she is unassuming, quiet and prepossessing in looks. The sum and substance of it is that she belongs to a stock of westerners that does not know what fear is when it comes to fulfilling what she believes to be her official duty.

Mrs. Bannister's husband, Captain Bannister, who died recently, was sheriff of Coleman county for many years. His wife assisted him in his work in many ways and is said to be thoroughly familiar with the details of the office. It was but natural that she should be elevated to the vacant position, her friends say.

"LEISURE PERILS FIGHTERS"

Library Chief Says Books Keep Yank Soldiers Out of Trouble Overseas.

New York.—Declaring that the "leisure hour of the American overseas is the hour of greatest moral peril," and that "good reading does much to keep lonely soldiers straight," Dr. M. L. Rainey, field manager of the American Library association, has reported to the New York state branch how soldiers, sailors and social workers have been provided with good reading matter. Doctor Rainey said that in ten months the association has established 42 libraries for the army and stocked them with 600,000 books and 2,000,000 magazines, all of which had been contributed. The working force consisted of 218 persons, one-third of whom served without pay.

RUSSIA'S RICH TIMBER LANDS

Systematic Exportation Would Have a Great Effect on the Markets of the World.

An article in a current magazine by A. J. Sack presents statistics on Russia's forest resources as a means of paying the billions of dollars due to home and foreign creditors.

The astonishing statement is made by this writer that Russia, including Siberia, has 1,125,000,000 acres of timber which is 63 per cent as much as the whole world possessed. This resource is being set aside by Russian economists as a fund to pay the country's debts.

The effect on America's business should be duly considered, observes Hardwood Record in discussing the article. Except oak, it continues, which is generally known in the market as the Japanese oak, it is not probable that much Russian timber will reach the United States; but it will compete with American lumber in other markets, notably those of western Europe, and perhaps those of eastern Asia, western South America and the Pacific islands.

"To that extent," says Hardwood Record, "our lumber business may be hurt by the flood of forest products from Russia. In normal times Germany received 48 per cent of its lumber imports from Russia, and England's per cent of timber imports from that source was nearly as large.

"Lumber shipments from Russia will come from the Baltic, from the Arctic coast of Russia proper and Siberia, and from the Pacific coast of the latter country. The principal lumber markets of the world can be reached from those points."

VALUABLE FIND IN ALASKA

University of Pennsylvania Museum Enriched by Collection of Ethnological Specimens.

The University of Pennsylvania museum has received and placed on exhibition a remarkably fine collection of ethnological specimens secured by Louis Shortridge, a full-blooded Indian, who for three years has been exploring in unknown southern Alaska for the museum at the cost of John Wanamaker. He has sent many collections, but the last is the finest group of the whole.

His latest trip was up into the mountains, where he secured a vast amount of ceremonial material which was for the most part made a century or two ago. It is parted with now only because the Indians have become well-nigh extinct and their younger members of the tribes who remain have little interest in ancient ways because they are taking on civilization.

"There is a collection of poles or sacred standards used in ceremonial dances, hand-smoky carved and decorated with the totem of the bearer. There are some absolutely lurid masks, which were used in the dances and some costumes which are richly decorated. Some are made of buckskin, but others are of Hudson's bay trader's cloth elaborately embroidered. Altogether Mr. Shortridge has sent about 1,000 specimens and these are often unique and as a whole are unequaled.

Old-Time Barley Bread.

We find more entertainment than instruction in an editorial of the Hartford Courant on the revised use of barley. It refers to its use in Bible times and finds this verse in the Book of Judges to give an idea of its quality:

"And when Gideon was come, behold there was a man that told a dream unto his fellow, and said, Behold, I dreamed a dream, and lo, a cake of barley bread tumbled into the host of Midian and came unto a tent and smote it that it fell and overturned it, that the tent lay along."

The Courant seems to approve of the use of barley flour, though admitting some difficulties in preparing it for bread. But—it takes this Bible verse as evidence that its density would make it serviceable as a projectile.—Waterbury American.

This Girl is a "Lineman."

When the automatic telephone switchboard in Santa Monica, Cal., gets out of order it is a young woman, clad in overalls and jumper, that "shoots the trouble."

Before this high-school graduate of unusual accomplishments obtained her present position of indoor mechanic, she proved herself as efficient as the men in doing line work, climbing poles and replacing wires as readily as any of them, says Popular Mechanics, in describing her attainments.

But for the war and the shortage of men having mechanical experience she probably would not be filling a man's place.

However, being fond of mechanics and having a knowledge of electricity, she intends to remain at her post until peace comes, and then get a college education.

Policeman Apologizes.

Released by the signal of the traffic policeman, the stream of vehicles was surging through Market street when a young woman in a new car drove up Broad street. She pulled out to pass the other cars that had halted and kept on her way, pumping the horn shrilly and insistently: "I blew the horn loudly enough; why didn't you make those cars stop and let me by?" she freezingly asked the policeman after he had rescued her. "My mistake, madam," said the officer. "I thought you were blowing for me to move the Kinney building back out of your way."—Newark News.

If We Don't Have What You Want WE CAN GET IT FOR YOU!

A Complete Line of REXALL RUBBER GOODS The Guaranteed Kind.

ALL STANDARD PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CANDIES. Fresh Every Week.

NATIONAL CIGAR STAND.

Hogarth's Pharmacy

(THE REXALL STORE)

PHONE 52J.

Magazine Agency

WONDERFUL SPECIAL OFFER TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

Ladies' Home Journal, nine months for $1.25. Saturday Evening Post, thirty-nine weeks for $1.50. Country Gentleman, thirty-nine weeks for 75 cents. This offer is good only until November 30th, 1918.

Modern Priscilla, two years, $2.50. Pictorial Review, two years, $3.00. This offer is good only until November 30, 1918.

Mrs. H. L. Backus

Smethport, Pa.

Engstrom's Jewelry

A gift for every occasion and to suit all purses can always be found in our well selected stock.

Come and make your choice—the price is always the lowest.

ENGSTROM'S JEWELRY STORE.

Smethport, Pa.

Having bought the GROCERY BUSINESS of George M. Morrison.

I intend to keep a full line of staple and fancy Groceries

Come in and let us tell you how to save 60 per cent on your grocery bill.

WALTER C. DALY

Phone 9-2-J

SMETHPORT, PA.

NEGLECT

of the Storage Battery in your car is the cause of most of your troubles with ignition, lighting and starting. A little care; a frequent inspection; will save you money and annoyance. We will be glad to give you this inspection and service.

PREST-O-LITE BATTERIES

are a lively, healthy source of power. When you elect a new battery for your car the Prest-O-Lite Battery will insure superior service and satisfaction.

Sold by

Smethport Garage Co.

Smethport, Pa.

CHOICE CANDY AND BAKED GOODS AT

BRASTED'S Bakery

Now is The Time

Start a Bank Account NOW

means more money for you than starting one six months from now. DO IT TODAY.
Tomorrow, today will be yesterday.

By depositing regularly, you form a saving habit. COME TO OUR BANK AND DEVELOP YOURSELF.

THE GRANGE NATIONAL BANK,

Smethport, Pa.

YOU CANNOT

afford to insure yourself; otherwise you would not need insurance.

The same reasons that prompted you to carry insurance should, upon due inquiry, admonish you perhaps to take out more insurance, because of the increased cost of building materials, labor, and nearly every other item of expense entering into the cost of making repairs, or of re-building, after a fire. Ask

Burdick's Insurance Agency & MusicStore

205 W. MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

Women in the War

WOMEN, everywhere, are falling in line, doing all in their power to help win the war.

To some of us is given the opportunity of working nearer the lines than others.

We, who cannot leave our homes, may fight through conservation and coöperation.

The Telephone Company has war work to do, too. *Therefore, every time you avoid making a useless telephone call, you are helping to win the war.*

Your conservation of telephone usage releases equipment and saves the operator's time so that war industry messages may be speeded on their way.

A series of intimate talks on conserving telephone usage written by a woman, from a woman's point of view and for women.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF PA.
C. T. McKEE, Local Manager,
BRADFORD, PA.

The Kane County Patriot

CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP.

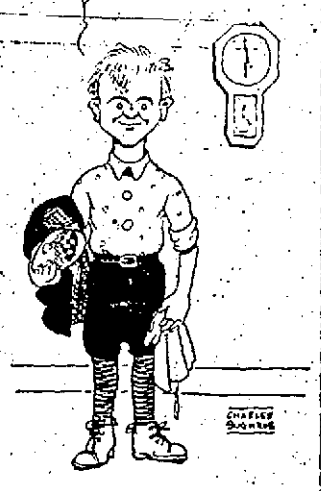
On November 1st, 1918, the ownership of the Herzog Grist Mill, operated for several years past under the name of The Herzog Milling Co., was transferred to Leo L. Herzog who will continue the business under the same name as heretofore.

All accounts owing to The Herzog Milling Co., previous to above date are payable to Sandford L. Fry, Executor of the estate of C. Herzog or to Leo L. Herzog who is authorized to receive same for said estate. All persons having bills against The Herzog Milling Co., transferred, prior to above date should present them for payment at once.

THE ESTATE OF C. HERZOG.
Leo L. Herzog.

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 1, 1918. adv45w3

MICKIE SAYS


YOU KNOW, READERS, SOMETIMES I HOLLER 'BOUT THINGS THAT DON'T SUIT ME, BUT JEST THE SAME I LIKE YOU ALL FINE 'N I WOULDN'T WORK NOWHERES ELSE BUT HERE, N WHEN I GROW UP I'M GOING TO HAVE A NEWSPAPER OF MY OWN, I BETCHER!
CHARLES SUGHROE

WANTED

At once 50 wood choppers—good timber, good pay, work near Betula. Inquire of C. M. Benson, Colegrove, Pa. adv46w3.

WANTED.

Three Brick wheelers. Two Kiln Firemen. One setter. One burner. One operator for Jack hammer drill. Four clay loaders. One mule driver. For work around a Fire Brick Plant. For class of work and wages, refer to The Cameron Clay Product Co., or U. S. Employment Bureau, Emporium, Pa. adv45w1

MILLINERY FOR FALL.

We are ready for your fall trade with the season's choice offerings in millinery. This season's offerings are especially beautiful and every woman will be interested in our display. We cordially invite you to call and see if your particular style is not here. Every effort is made to please our patrons. CARRIE CLARK. ad36w4t.

STANDARDIZATION CUTS FLEET COST

Ships Built Cheaper Than Was Believed Possible Before the War.

ADDS WEALTH TO NATION

Great Saving in Cost and Maintenance of Ships by Adopting Standard Sizes and Patterns—Long Hauls Cut.

Washington.—An item which eventually will appear in tremendous figures on the credit side of the great war ledger to help offset some of the staggering figures of the debit side will be the added wealth to the nation of the huge American merchant fleet which the demands of the war have brought into existence and which, pessimists to the contrary notwithstanding, will not pass with the passing of hostilities.

The United States is turning out at this time not only many more ships than ever before in the history of the nation, but many more than any other nation ever turned out in the same space of time. And, too, they are being built cheaper than before the war it was believed within the range of possibilities. And the great secret of this rapidity of construction and economy of cost is summed up in one word—standardization.

In times of peace the building of merchant ships in the United States was not quite a lost art, but it certainly was far from being one of the great and important industries here. The United States government was keeping hands off and there was little encouragement for private capital to go into the enterprise. But when the war came all was changed. A great fleet of merchant ships became necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, for the conveyance of troops and supplies to the countries overseas. The United States government undertook the task. Time became an important factor and then it was discovered that lack of standardization was a serious handicap and must be overcome if rapid progress and economy in cost were to be considered. Standardization was necessary and standardization was put into practice.

Benefits of Standardization.

The manufacture of clothing, hats and shoes is largely standardized as to sizes and patterns. For this reason a stated kind of clothes or a pair of shoes costs much less than so-called made to order apparel. It is because standardization permits of the use of labor-saving machinery, big quantity of production. Other familiar examples of successful standardization are found in the dollar watch and the corresponding thing in automobiles.

America's problem, then, is to make a dollar ship, *so to speak*, or, if you prefer it, a seagoing "flivver," something easily replaced in whole or in part, but at the same time a thoroughly sound proposition from the standpoint of utility and economy. This means standardization all along the line. The more nearly the fabricated shapes for hulls and all ship machinery and ship equipment conform to standard sizes or patterns, the greater will be the saving in initial cost and maintenance of ships.

It is the purpose of the United States Shipping Board Emergency fleet corporation to effect this, something it has already accomplished with respect to many things. The fact that no such thing existed when emergency shipbuilding began made early progress slow. There were not only the problems of organization, but the further complications always attending large construction enterprises before materials and methods have become fully standardized.

Long Hauls Eliminated.

Under standardization it is possible to let contracts on a geographical as well as cost basis, thus eliminating long distances hauls. Under the old plan it was sometimes necessary to ship boats and rafts from Vancouver, Wash., to Bristol, Pa. This meant high transportation cost.

In the early days blocks came in 200 different sizes. Blocks are now [illegible] have been so cut in size as to [illegible] plant facilities about 35 [illegible] Manufacturers are now concentrating on production where formerly a large part of the business included the making of new dies with attending increase in cost.

In the case of costly machinery, such as boilers and engines, standardization has eliminated many intermediate sizes. Nautical instruments, plumbing fixtures, winches, windlasses—in fact, all of the thousand and one things that go to make a fully equipped ship—will be entirely standardized when it is possible to accomplish it. Standardization has invaded even the galley and is being applied to stewards' outfits. There will be no longer miscellaneous sets of equipment that may meet the requirements of one ship but not those of another. Linen, bedding and furniture are being standardized.

Serves His King Though 80.

London.—Although a veteran of both the Indian and Crimean wars, Lord Ruthven joined up the day war was declared and has been serving since as an extra king's messenger and assistant provost marshal in London. He is eighty years old.

MILLION BOOKS SENT TO FRANCE

No Army in History Ever Read as Omniverously as the Yanks.

PREFER DETECTIVE STORIES

Unexpected Demand for Serious Reading Surprise to Librarians—Technical Books Great Aid to the Ambitious Soldier.

Washington.—More than a million books have been shipped abroad by the American Library association for the use of the American expeditionary force. The total available was 3,000,000, and this will be supplemented by a united war work campaign contribution of $3,500,000 out of its total of $170,500,000 for the six allied welfare organizations.

About one-half of the area covered in France by the American expeditionary force has received its first sprinkling of books. The distribution is proceeding rapidly and next July there will be established in Paris a central reference library of 30,000 volumes available to any American soldier in France. Upon application of a hut secretary any book in the Paris library will be sent anywhere in France free of charge.

At every bookshelf the men find a poster which reads: "These books are loaned on the honor system. If you fail, it fails. America is for sale, tonnage scarce and books precious. Play Square with the other fellow; he has played square with you."

Fiction Predominates.

The books sent to Europe have been of two kinds, those contributed and those purchased by the funds of the association, which have amounted to $1,000,000. The variety of contributed books is astounding and ranges from mystery stories to theological treatises, from murder yarns to Milton's poems. Fiction, of course, predominates.

No army in history ever took so studiously as has the American army in France. The men are greedy for books. In the days when the supply was inadequate, the demand was so great that a doughboy who had taken over in his barrack bag a copy of O. Henry's "Two Gun Million" split it into pamphlets, each containing one of the author's short stories. He passed the copies, thus abbreviated, along the line, and they literally were read to pieces.

The most insistent call is for detective stories and for tales of the Rocky mountains. Next comes the demand for poetry. Robert W. Service is the soldier's favorite poet, with Rudyard Kipling a close second.

Guide books which describe chateaux, cathedrals and points of historic interest are in great demand, as well as histories of France. A recent cable message to this country called for 500 copies of "Jeanne d'Arc," showing that the Maid of Orleans is as popular as the modern French maidens.

Demand for Serious Reading.

The librarians have been surprised at the unexpected demand for serious reading. Many a soldier has evidently chosen war times to get in a dig at some books the reading of which he has hitherto postponed to a more convenient season. With a perfectly straight face a doughboy inquired the other day for Boswell's "Life of Johnson."

Of course more than one inappropriate book has found its way overseas. Imagine the emotions of the young giant who stalked into a "Y" hut, settled down for a quiet evening, and found that the first book staring him in the face was one of the gushiest and most effervescent of the Elsie books.

Most of the money spent for the 565,000 purchased books has gone for technical volumes designated to aid the ambitious soldier in mastering the science of war. Among these are books on the psychology of color for the camouflage corps, the chemistry of high explosives, ballistics, sanitary engineering, hydrostatics, meteorology, applied geology and other subjects on which the modern soldier must be a specialist.

"SOLID IVORY" IN THE ARMY

Recruit Believed That He Should Carry Out His Orders Regardless.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Certainty in regard to but one part of his orders on the part of a recruit sentry here nearly caused the wounding of an officer of the day. The sentry armed with a loaded rifle, challenged the officer on his approach.

"Halt!" he shouted in best form.

The officer halted and waited for the rest of the challenge.

"Halt!" shouted the sentry again.

The officer began to exhibit interest especially as the sentry threw up his rifle and took careful aim.

"Hey! What the blankety-blank are you doing?" shouted the officer.

"I got orders to say 'halt' three times and then fire," said the sentry.

The officer then explained that this drastic action was only to be adopted when the challenged intruder did not answer as per form, and the sentry was much relieved to learn that he would not have to start killing until he got "over there."

AND HIS GRANDSON

Western Newspaper Union

Twenty men from Camp Mills, who expect to leave shortly for France, were guests of Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. The men visited the famous trophy room and saw some of the trophies brought back from France by Capt. Archie Roosevelt. Colonel Roosevelt introduced to the men his youngest grandchild, the son of Capt. Archie. The boys gave a cheer for the lusty youngster and then returned to camp. The photo shows Colonel Roosevelt with the baby.

HAS NARROW ESCAPE

British Airman Goes Through Exciting Experience.

Tail of His Machine Shot Off While Flying at 16,000 Feet Over Ostend.

London.—A British airman flying a powerful machine at 16,000 feet over Ostend recently had the machine's tail shot off by the direct hit of a shell, a very unusual occurrence.

The machine turned upside down, out of control, and the pilot was thrown out of his seat. By some inexplicable manoeuver he managed to clamber onto the bottom of the fuselage of the machine astride of which he sat as if he was riding a horse.

Though the machine was out of control, owing to the loss of its tail planes, yet by moving forward and backward he so managed to balance it that it glided steadily downward, although it was upside down.

He successfully brought it across the German lines and came safely to within a few hundred feet of the ground. Then he crashed and was injured, but is now recovering in hospital.

When it is considered that this incident occurred at a height of 16,000 feet, over hostile territory, and that during the airman's terribly precarious ride he was subject to anti-aircraft fire and liable to the attack of hostile scouts, it is not too much to say that his is a record achievement.

Recently another airman was shot down, out of control, from 13,000 feet, and fell, fluttering like a leaf toward the ground. At a height of 9,000 feet he fainted. Shortly afterward he came to, and found himself in the machine upside down in a marsh, unhurt.

American Doughboy to Be Model for Statue

London.—An American doughboy is to be immortalized in a statue that will typify American and the part she is taking in the war.

Jacob Epstein, private and noted sculptor, is seeking among the wounded Americans in English hospitals for a subject as a model from which to work out his conception.

GOVERNOR MAKES LONG TRIPS

Alaskan Executive Can Travel 5,000 Miles Within His Own Commonwealth.

Juneau, Alaska.—Few governors under the Stars and Stripes can travel 5,000 miles within their commonwealths, and Gov. Thomas Riggs, Jr., of Alaska is one of the few. In making a tour of his territory he goes from Juneau to Nome on the first lap then crosses the Gulf of Alaska and goes up Cook Inlet to Anchorage. At Fairbanks he strikes the Tanana river and boards a sternwheel river boat for St. Michael on Bering sea. Thence an ocean vessel or launch takes him to Nome.

APPEALED TO BOYS IN KHAKI

Flirtatious Damsels Had No Chance When Busy Little Knitter Appeared on the Scene.

Two girls traveling on a train through Hoosierdom could have learned a lesson from a plain little Indiana school teacher, had they been wise enough to do so. They were going on a pleasure trip and determined to have pleasure all the way. On the train they munched candy, read magazines, played rhaja and tried in every way they could to attract the attention of two uniformed young men near them—but all in vain.

The little school teacher, who was on her way to attend a county institute, got on the train at a little country town. Shyly she entered the car, quietly she took a seat across from the two girls, who were rather noisy in their efforts to gain notice, and immediately after she was settled she began to finish a beautiful knitted soldier sweater. Industriously she worked—so intent on her work that she noticed no one.

But the people noticed her and appreciated her zeal and the quality of her patriotism. They smiled whenever they passed her seat and proffered her the loan of their papers and books. And before many miles had been traveled one of the khaki-clad youths was beside her and the other one opposite. The sweater had been examined, the process of making it explained to the youths, and now they were telling the little teacher camp stories.

The two girls giggled and remarked about "some people's tastes," because they didn't understand.—Exchange.

RISK LIVES TO CATCH FISH:

Indian Boys Get Rich Harvest From Breaking Waves Off the Coast of Washington.

Even the lads of nine and twelve years at the old Indian settlement of La Push, nestling behind the pinnacle rocks that rise out of the Pacific ocean off the mouth of the Quillayute river in Washington, are doing their share toward winning the war. The lads, half dressed, dash across the beach to meet the incoming tide, wade into the water and wait for the waves to break with fish. As the combers break the lads dash into the boiling surf and rake the ocean for fish. Frequently the waves dash over the boys' heads, but they never lose their footing, and the danger of the work does not excite more than passing attention from the old women weaving baskets.

During the day the Indians at La Push village average fully a ton of fish caught with dip nets. The older men help with the curing when their day's work is done, but it is the boys' task to capture the fish.

With each tide thousands of smelt are driven inshore. Each lift of the dip nets from the surf generally brings a basketful of fish.

Three of Quillayutes are now in the military service. There are now 250 men, women and children in the little settlement, but each is doing his or her share with fishing, war gardens and other activities to help win the war.

Spanish Influenza can be prevented easier than it can be cured.

At the first sign of a Shiver or Sneeze, take

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE

Sold everywhere for 30 years—in tablet form—now in handy pocket box—30 tablets—Money Back if it Fails to Relieve a Bad Cold—Ask for HILL'S—Refuse Substitutes—All Dealers Stores.

On his way to the Old Reliable Store.

To Save a Doctor Bill

Shoes and Rubbers to Keep your feet dry.

Good Underwear to Keep Your Hide Warm.

A good heavy and dressy overcoat that is guaranteed.
$25.00.

H. W. RUBIN & SON

McKean County Miner

HARRY L. BACKUS, Owner.
ROSS K. KNAPP, Editor and Manager

Entered at the Post Office at Smethport, Pa., as second-class matter

Smethport, Pa., Thursday, November 14,

REPUBLICAN TICKET. ALL WERE ELECTED.

For Governor,
WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
of Chester County.

For Lieutenant-Governor
EDWARD E. BIEDLEMAN
of Dauphin County.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs.
JAMES F. WOODWARD,
of Allegany County.

For Congressmen-at-Large
MAHLON M. GARLAND,
of Allegany County.
THOMAS S. CRAGO,
of Greene County.
WILLIAM J. BURKE,
of Allegheny County.
ANDERSON H. WALTERS,
of Cambria County.

For Representative in Congress
EVAN J. JONES
of Bradford

For Members of Assembly
C. W. CATLIN
of Port Allegany.
J. A. FITZGIBBON
of Bradford.

ARMISTICE TERMS ARE ANNOUNCED BY PRESIDENT BEFORE CONGRESS.

In addressing the American people through congress to inform the nation of the Armistice terms and conditions that confront the United States, the President declared the United States in the war had accomplished all its objects and now, with its Allies, addresses itself to task of establishing just Democracy through the world.

Summary of Terms:

Among Armistice terms are the following:

Belgian, France, Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg are to be evacuated within fourteen days.

Naval terms call for surrender of submarines and all grades of air-ships.

Armistice extends 30 days with privilege of renewal.

The President assured congress that Germany cannot renew the war, if she wanted to.

The Armistice provides that Germany Armies must evacuate the left Bank of the Rhine and that territor is to be administered by the Allies.

On the east, the German Armies must be withdrawn within the pre-war boundaries of Germany.

Rumanian and Russian treaties are abrogated.

Immediate repatriation of all soldiers captured by the Germans, without reciprocity.

Free access by the Allies to territory evacuated by the Germans on the Eastern frontier.

Fighting has ended. Peace has succeeded war and a joyous nation today celebrated the Armistice signing was proclaimed in Washington by President Wilson Monday. He requested all war workers be excused from labor for remainder of the day.

It is regarded as likely that now the armistice terms have been signed, there will be speedy restoration of order within Germany. Apparently the reins of government there are now firmly grasped by the socialists. They have announced a commonsense program, providing for Maintenance of order everywhere. Meanwhile it is expected the Allies will take steps to send foodstuffs into the troubled country.

In statement to Congress addressed to "My Fellow-countrymen," the President said "the armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought is accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly council and by material aid in establishment of just Democracy throughout the world."

Meeting of the German plenipotentiaries and Marshal Foch and Allied envoys at which signatures were attached to the armistice terms was marked by same formality as previous sessions.

Definite announcement is still lacking regarding terms, but official and unofficial intimation of their import have carried inference that they constitute for Germany a confesion of defeat and for the Allies bear guarantee of peace and security of the free world. No one here doubts but the versailles grand conference of the United State and the entire Allies imposed upon Germany conditions of an armistice that will make impossible renewal of hostilities by the German Army.

From the north sea to Switzerland, along the whole western battle front, fighting has ceased at hour that intelligence of Armistice reaches the American public through its press and quiet is due to fall over battle line that has been indelibly traced in seared heart of France and Belgium by blood of millions of Democracy' sons and saviors.

Great Britain and her colonies have poured blood freely; Belgium has bled and suffered; boast of Germany was that France would be bled white; Italians have died for liberty on the western front; Russia gave service in France for democracy now betrayed.

To war-weary Allies, the United States brought new strength of heart and sinews. Scales of victory were tipped when fate of civilization was in balance. The young giant of the west gave vigor to blows that changed warfare of position to warfare of movement with result that since July 18 the Germans have been forced back 68 miles from pont of farthest advancement in 1918. Germany committed all to desperate chance in this year's offensive and failed. Almost at same time that America's strength became effective in turning tide of battle another factor of decisive import came in creation of supreme allied command and appointment of General Ferdinand Foch as commander-in-chief of the Allied Armies. In co-operation with him as commanders of National groups are Haig, Petain, Pershing and Diaz.

Blood of every one of five world races has been poured out in France in consecration of new brotherhood of man. Every continent has felt Burden and been scene of tragic events of Titanic war. Every ocean is chartered to mark conflict of naval craft.

The world is subsiding in mightiest convulsion of war for all time.

Representative Niels Juul of Illinois was instrumental in securing the early passage of the bill permitting the readmission to the United States of certain aliens who have been conscripted or who have volunteered for service in our own armies or the forces of our allies. Mr. Juul emphasized the fact that unless the legislation was passed such soldiers who may return to this country with the loss of an arm or a leg or an eye would be denied admission under the immigration laws. Manifestly it is not the intention of Congress or the people that our laws should work such an injustice on our country's defenders, and the Republican Members of the House readily co-operated with Congressman Juul in putting the measure through. The bill has since been signed by the President, and is now a law, so that the aliens in our armies may be assured of a welcome when they return home after peace comes.

To be recorded that in the closing days of the war and even all through the war, it has been impossible to get many people to see the importance of studying after-war reconstruction problems. The leading business men of other nations have been conducting systematic inquiries into the conditions they will have to meet, and have been preparing for the industrial and trade difficulties that will be confronted. The United States, lulled to sleep by politicians who saw an opportunity to make partisan profit out of the war, has done nothing by way of preparing for peace. We shall be as sorry as we were that we did not prepare for war but remorse will be of little avail.

Now if Congress will indeed lay aside partisanship and adopt the weeks resolution for the creation of a joint Congressional Committee on Reconstruction, with an equal number of Republicans and Democrats on its membership, we shall most expeditiously solve the after-war problems. This is not a partisan task. To determine the best plans for return to the activities of peace is an undertaking in which the best minds of the country should join without regard to party affiliations. The plans of Senator Overman and Senator Owen to make the reconstruction study a partisan one should be denounced in unmistakable language by both Republicans and Democrats in and out of Congress.

Wilson's attempted "interpretation" of his third principle, relative to the removal of all economic barriers, itself need interpretation. What he tried to do was to repudiate his principle. As a matter of cold fact, so far as the removal of all economic barriers is concerned, the Democratic party accomplished that when they passed, and the President signed, the tariff act of 1913. The average rate of duty on all imports today is under six per cent. so there is little, if anything, between the present law and absolute free trade

---

The American people will go under the domination of a dictator whenever they are willing. They may not get out from under dictatorship so easily.

JOURNALISM THE JAPAN WAY

One Publisher Finds Suppression of Sensational News Does Not Meet With Approval.

To ascertain the tastes of his readers with regard to sensational stories, according to the East and West News bureau, Motono Ekichchiro, editor of the Yomiuri, recently "held out" the story of the double suicide pact between the daughter of Count Yoshikawa, vice president of the privy council, and her chauffeur, with the result that the following day he was deluged with letters from indignant readers of his paper, many of them charging him with accepting bribes from the Yoshikawa family. Every other newspaper in Tokyo printed the story American fashion.

Ekichchiro based his action on a desire to protect the public from scandalous conduct. It is said the young editor is now convinced of the truth of the saying of the late Charles A. Dana that "whatever the Almighty permits to happen is fit to print." To deny the insinuation that the Yoshikawa family paid him to leave out the story, he printed: "The Yoshikawa family at once engaged a press agent and supplied the paper with complete details of the affair."

He later indulged in a long article about the aims of a newspaper, admitting that his attitude was a daring one. He confessed that if he followed the advices of the very few readers who approved his course, "he would have no hope of continuing in business."

Still Owns Violet Shop.

In the French chamber of deputies the lawyers and doctors are most numerous; but one deputy is a veterinary, another is a news agent, another is a miner, another a comedian, another a tinsmith, another makes wooden shoes, another is a confectioner. Others are professors, and one, who represents Upper Garonne, is a dealer in violets. Time was—and it is a long time ago—when he sold those sweet and modest flowers over the counter in person. Now, with a modesty equal to that of the violet, he has withdrawn himself from so public a position. But he still owns a shop along side the Hotel de la Poste in Toulouse, a shop where violets, and only violets, are sold.

NOTICE.

The following accounts of executors, administrators and guardians having been settled in the office of the Register of Wills, the same will be presented for confirmation at the Orphans' Court to be held at Smethport, in and for the County of McKean, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the second Monday of December, A. D. 1918.

First, Final and Distribution Account of J. B. Kelly and O. L. Bard, Administrators of the Estate of Jane C. Kelly, deceased.

First, Final and Distribution Account of Willis B. Glass, Executor of the last Will and Testament of A. D. Van Norman deceased.

First, Final and Distribution Account of Edna B. McKalip, Black, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of J. H. McKalip, deceased.

First, and Final Account of E. T. Smith, Guardian of Robert J. Purtle, late a minor child of George T. Purtle, deceased.

First, Final and Distribution Account of Addison D. Crisman, Guardian of Harrison Crisman, late a minor child of Martha Crisman, deceased.

First and Final Account of John Larson, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Carlson, deceased.

First and Final Account of Kane Trust & Savings Co., Administrator of the Estate of Sarah E. Mosher, deceased.

First and Final Accounts of Eva Richardson, Administratrix of the Estate of L. M. Richardson, deceased.

First, Final and Distribution Account of W. P. Watson, Administrator of the Estate of Zenobia Watson, deceased.

First and Final Account of A. Wilson, Administrator of the Estate of A. O. Cory, deceased.

First and Final Account of W. E. Burdick, Administrator of the Estate of W. C. Neil, deceased.

First, Final and Distribution Account of Elvie DeGolier, Guardian of Ruby DeGolier, late a minor child of Samuel M. DeGolier, deceased.

First, Final and Distribution Account of Mary Desmond, Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas Geary, deceased.

First and Final Account of James Henretty, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Dominick McLaughlin, deceased.

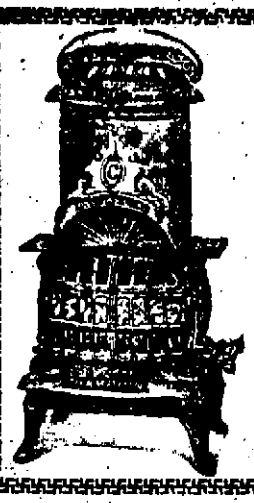
First and Final Account of Walter H. Edson, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Neva T. Kingsley, deceased.

JOHN B. EASTMAN,
Smethport, Pa. Register
November 9, 1918.
adv 46w4

ESTATE OF F. A. SHELANDER, DECEASED.

Having been named as executor of the above estate, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay.

JOHN A. SHELANDER,
Oct. 8 1918.6t* Marvindale, Pa.



THE CHAMPION WOOD, GAS OR COAL HEATER.

One of the most satisfactory heaters for sale on the market.

CHAS. W. MASSER,
Smethport —:— Penna.
Hardware.

LOOK! LOOK! WHAT WE HAVE TO OFFER.

A high grade coffee for only 22 cents a pound. All grades of Teas and Syrups at reduced prices. A package of 20 Mule Borax Soap slips given away free with all cash purchases this week.

Come in and let us tell you how to get a fine stand or a (Betsy Ross) sewing stand almost free by trading in cash at our store.

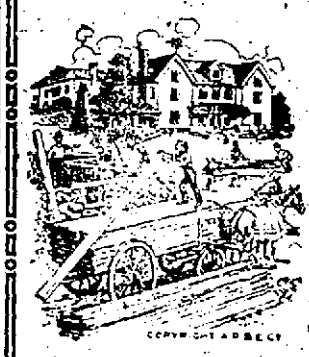
The Lindholm Grocery,
Telephone 16-M.
CASH GROCER. SMETHPORT, PA.

FURNITURE

We respectfully call your attention to the fact that all our Furniture is worth your notice. You will get good, honest Furniture, the kind that is up to date and well made.

H. H. SASSE Furniture, and Wall Paper Undertaking in All Its Branches

HIGH-GRADE LUMBER



AND PLENTY OF IT

is awaiting the disposal of all who are building or intending to build, at our yards. Come and look over our stock and convince yourself that we have just the stuff you need—and that we can supply promptly, every kind of hard and soft wood needed to erect any style of buildig from cellar to roof.

HOLMES & GILFILLAN
Smethport.

FIGHT THE FLU
WITH GOOD EATS.

Half the battle is won if your system is nourished with good food. Get the pure unadulterated lines of food stuffs—the kind we sell here.

THE COLEGROVE GROCERY
The Store with many years' reputation for fair and square dealing.

JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF
Bandages, Absorbent Cotton, Tape, Plasters, Disinfectant of all kinds. Stop and take a package home and be ready to administer first aid.

Bring your family prescriptions here where they will be promptly and carefully filled.

H. C. WELLS
SMETHPORT, PA.

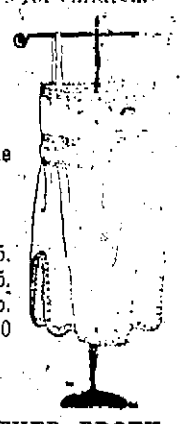
Masser Brothers Co.

THE DEPENDABLE STORE PHONE-149

A PATRIOTIC CHRISTMAS.

Santa Claus will be here this Christmas, but like everyone else, he must "do his bit."

The Times Demand—Early buying of gifts should be practical except toys for children.



Beautiful Silk Lingerie for Christmas buying.

Camisoles .. $1.50 and $1.75.
Combination Suits $2.50 to $5.
Skirts .....$4.75 and up.
Night Gowns $3.75 to $8.00

FELT SLIPPERS FOR MOTHER. BROTHER SISTER AND FATHER.

A wonderfull pretty line very complete and reasonably priced.
Children, 80c to $1.50.
Women's 80c to $1.75.
Mens' $2.00 to $2.75.

WE HAVE MADE MANY WARM FRIENDS WITH OUR IRONTON HEATERS.

Nothing I ever sold has brought the words of praise as have these heaters.

The Ironton begins to heat the room at the floor and continues to keep it warm instead of discharging the heat to the ceiling as in the case with many stoves.

No stove will heat a room as thoroughly and as rapidly and with as little gas as will the Ironton Bunsen Heater.

An Ironton Burner in your furnace will save you money.

We allow 4 per cent discount on Cash Purchases of $1.00 or more.

B. T. GARLICK,

THE CORNER HARDWARE.

SMETHPORT, — — PA.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the Postoffice at Smethport, Pa, as second-class mail matter.

Smethport Thursday, November 14.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—There will be services held in the Baptist church next Sunday morning at 11:00 o'clock, and evening at 7:30. Sunday school at 10 o'clock a. m.

—Francis Brlendel, who has been ill for the past week is reported to have developed pneumonia on Tuesday.

—The borough schools opened on Monday, after having been closed for a month, on account of the influenza epidemic.

—E. W. Jones, sheriff of McKean county, was a Kane business visitor on Tuesday.

—Miss Elsie Sherer entertained eight friends at a 5 o'clock dinner the first of the week.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Abbey are confined to their home on Bank street with illness.

—S. H. Elder and grandson, Robert Dizel, of Coleville, were business visitors on Tuesday evening.

—Miss Ellie Ellwood left last Monday for Port Aberdeen, Md., where she will enter service as a Red Cross nurse.

—Miss Maud Rumsey of Sayre, Pa., arrived in town Monday morning and resumed her duties in the High School as teacher.

—Ed. Griffin was a Smethport visitor Monday evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Taylor recely-ed a letter dated Oct. 19th, from their son, Ed., who was wounded, and is in the hospital, stating that he was now able to walk. They also received a letter from their son, Lester, saying that he is fine and would be out of bed in five or six days.

—C. B. Nash of Dunkirk was a guest at the Imperial Hotel.

—Miss Mary Mullin has returned from Sartwell and has resumed her work in the borough schools as teacher.

—The Awh-Wee Camp Fire Girls held a meeting last Tuesday evening at the home of Miss Bosworth on West Main street.

—"Dick" Shattuck, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Shattuck, is suffering from a severe attack of influenza at his home on Union street.

—Born to Mr and Mrs. John Heil, who live at the Wright House, a baby girl, November 11, 1918.

—A. M. Anderson, chief machinist of the U. S. S. Jouett is spending a fourteen day furlough with his wife and son at the home of L. R. Thomas and family.

—Clair Thomas of the U. S. S. Von Steuben is spending a short furlough with his parents L. R. Thomas and family.

—Services will be held next Sunday morning and evening at the Baptist Church and Sunday School will be held at 10 o'clock.

—A. J. Hyatt who is confined to his home on East Main street suffering with neuritis is a little better which is pleasing news to all.

Corporal Edward J. McEntoer, son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. McEntoer, of Kane, is reported to have been killed in action early in October.

John Walker, son of Mrs. Thomas Walker, of East Smethport, was reported among the missing in the Buffalo News casualty list.

Miss Helen McGowan, who is in training in the Bellevue hospital in New York, spent a few days in town on business the latter part of the week.

Miss Ruth Howe, of East Smethport, and Miss Winifred Gillette of Kane, left Thursday morning for State College, where they will be guests of William Howe at a house party.

F. J. McKenna and Fred Rovillard are employed as special police during the influenza epidemic.

Mrs. Charles Davis, who lives in Farmers Valley, has been quite seriously ill with influenza, but is much improved now.

F. O. Gallup, wife and daughter, Mrs. Garden Potter, were outgoing passengers for Bradford on Thursday morning.

John Hilton, of Tupper Lake, spent Thursday in Smethport returning to New York via Bradford on Friday.

Miss Sara Van Blad was a Bradford shopper on Friday.

On last Thursday the Kushequa county baked and refused to work. Consequently 22 passengers were obliged to motor up to Backus to catch the B. R. & P. for Bradford.

John Malcolm, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Malcolm of West Main street, is reported to be suffering from an attack of influenza in Mercersburg, where he is attending Mercersburg Military Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr, of Coryville, have moved their family into the Barbour house on Bank street, which was recently vacated by Charles M. Provin and family.

John Griffin, of Hornell, arrived in town on Friday and will be the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Griffin.

Miss Gertrude McCarty left for DuBois on Thursday, where she is employed as a telegraph operator.

Mrs. S. F. Murphy, of Ormsby, shopped in Smethport on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McKenna and family left last Saturday for Poughkeepsie, where they will make their future home.

Miss Dorothy Weaver left on Saturday for Williamsport after having spent two weeks in town the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Louis Dinckinson, on King street.

Miss Ruth McCarthy left on Saturday for Johnsonburg, where she will resume her duties as a teacher. Miss McCarthy has been home for some time on account of the influenza epidemic.

The Misses Annabelle and Carrie Pytcher, of Ormsby were Smethport shoppers one day last week.

Mrs. Ed Griffin was a guest of Miss Marie O'Brien from Wednesday until Thursday.

Carl Johnson returned Thursday from Bradford, where he spent several days.

Jerome McCarty left on Monday for Buffalo, where he is employed.

Miss Ruth Howe returned Monday from Sate College, where she attended a house party, as a guest of her brother, William, who is a member of the S. A. T. C.

Hon. Robt W. Hilton was a Bradford business visitor Thursday and Friday.

Miss Carrie Lindholm gave a six o'clock dinner Friday evening the eighth of November, in honor of her eighteenth birthday. Those present were members of the VanBlad family and Ruth Rice and Ruby Warren.

Miss Margaret Fry has returned to Olean where she is attending Westbrooks Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott Walker of Smethport have come to Bradford to reside. They will occupy the residence at No. 135 Congrss street formerly owned by George F. Groves.—Era.

Miss Sarah Van Blad was a Bradford shopper Friday.

Miss L. H. Baker was a business visitor in Bradford Thursday.

Lieutenant John McAlpin, U. S. Navy is making a brief visit to relatives in Bradford.—Bradford Era.

The many friends of W. S. Palmer will be pleased to hear that he is recovering from an attack of diphtheria.

CUT OUT SUBSTITUTES.

Washington Nov. 13.—Regulations requiring householders and bakers to purchase 20 per cent. of substitutes with each purchase of wheat flour were withdrawn today by the Food Administration effective immediately.

Although wheat bread may now appear on the American table without restriction, the Food Administration announced it will continue to advocate conservation of the flour.

Substitutes already purchased by millers or bakers which do not find a ready sale will be purchased by the grain corporation of the Food Administration.

BUMPER BEAN CROP ASSURED

Experts Agree That Final Figures May Show 25,000,000 Bushels, and Lower Prices Are In Sight.

There is cheering reassurance in the news that this year's crop of beans will be much more than double the average yield, says the Indianapolis News. As a rule the country produces 13,000,000 bushels a year. In 1916, however, when the demand was greater than ever before, the crop was only 9,000,000 bushels. The shortage was immediately reflected in the soaring prices, and the lowly bean, as a consequence, came in a new prominence. Scarcity served as nothing else to bring about a realization of its value and an appreciation of the place it occupies on the American menu.

This year, experts agree, the final figures may show a crop of 25,000,000 bushels. The consumer this winter should find beans restored to their normal prices.

"Navy" beans they are called by some, by others they are known as "army" beans. The New Englander calls them merely beans. The reference to them, however, as "navy" or "army" beans is not without significance. Time was when the bean was a staple in the rations of both the navy and the army. It appeared frequently, morning, noon and night; it was served boiled and baked and in soup. The Civil war, it has been said, was fought on beans. The ration of the United States soldier and sailor is more varied today, but the bean is not lacking. It is there as of yore, better understood and no less strengthening or palatable.

How many thousands of bushels of this year's enormous bean crop the army and navy of this country and the armies and navies of our allies will consume it would be difficult to say. But the experts are of the opinion that the crop is by no means greater than the demands that will be made upon it. Even so, there should be no shortage and no exorbitant prices. Bean eaters everywhere will appreciate Mr. Hoover's careful consideration of the problem, to the end that prices approximating the [illegible] charges may [illegible]

FOR SALE.

Loging and Camp Equipment.

Two teams and single horse, heavy wagons, saws, chains, grabbs, axes, etc.

Camp 16 x 36 ft., built of dressed and matched basswood and rough hemlock lumber. Fully equipped for 16 men.

—Sye—

M. D. WITHERS,

West Clarksville, N. Y.,

Seven miles from Cuba, N. Y. Phone 75F13, Cuba exchange.

JOHN J. SOBLE LUMBER COMPANY, Inc.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Why Don't You Get That Royal Tailored Look?

We offer Royal Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats at.

$25, $28.50, $31, $35, $40, $45 and $50

WM. MONHEIMER'S

Pictorial Patterns Arrow Shirts.

THE FRY COMPANY
Smethport, Pa.

Congoleum
Floor Coverings.

$1.00 SQUARE YARD.

If you intend to buy a new covering for your floors within the next few years this is the time and place.

Congoleum and all other floor coverings of a like nature were materially advanced in price recently—Congoleum is now advertised by the manufacturers in leading magazines at $1.50 per square yard, we have several rolls on hand bought before this last advance which we offer at the old price of $1.00 per square yard—its a worth while saving.

There's a variety of very attractive patterns to choose from.—width 72 inches.
DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING NOW.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Hamlin Bank & Trust Company.

Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

by the

LEONARD CONSTRUCTION CO.

to work on the construction of a United States Government Sulphuric Acid Plant.

Call on, Write or Telephone

U. S. Government Employment Office.

EMPORIUM, PENNA.

THE MINER 3 MONTHS 50 CENTS

GET YOUR FALL FOOTWEAR

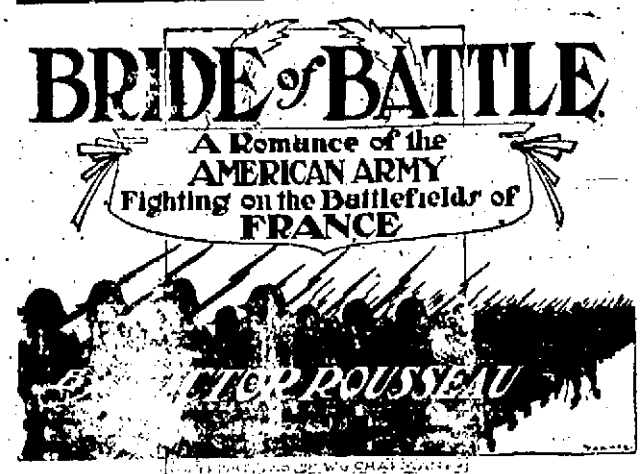
Dress your feet for the muddy, sloppy, cold days. We have footwear for the whole family, including rubber goods.

WE DO REPAIRING.

Anderson & Carlson THE SHOE MEN

BRIDE of BATTLE

A Romance of the AMERICAN ARMY Fighting on the Battlefields of FRANCE



CHAPTER I.

Lieutenant Mark Wallace of the Seventieth New York regiment came to an abrupt standstill. He was alone in the jungle upon the blazing hillside before Santiago, in the month of June, 1898.

Through the branches of the trees the Mauser bullets still whipped and whistled, and the prolonged screech of shells and distant shouting indicated that the battle, which had raged all day, had not yet reached its end. But within the short radius of Wallace's vision nothing stirred, not even the palmetto boughs that rustled with the least breeze like the sound of the sea.

Wallace had only the most confused and incoherent knowledge of what was happening on that historic day. There had been an advance in the cool of the morning, if a brief respite from the oppressive heat could be called coolness in contrast. Then came the deployment along the base of the hills as the first shells began to fall, the advance in open order, in which the nicely inculcated teachings of the parade ground fell to pieces, the jumble of men, of companies and, later, of regiments, pressing forward past the dead and stricken, the shouts, the rattle of machine guns and rifles. Batteries came galloping where they had no theoretical business to be, upsetting the junior officers' desperate attempts to preserve alignment; Red Cross men lugged the beds they were to convey the wounded to, regardless of the battery which to amount of lobbing had taken over some ten-acre lot with supplies and stowed it, ere it had left the hills side. In the midst of it all Wallace had rallied some men of his own troop and led them forward, he planted into the ground of a tobacco field, and found that he was alone.

Instead of a well-ordered charge, aided by some Cuban sharpshooters in the pressing forward, he had stumbled after the regiment. He thought of the rush of a train stuck and the brakes scraped by a propitious plow, with only just enough resistance to the rank growth that had sprung up. The lieutenant stopped and shouted, expecting to see his men come running through the trees.

But none appeared, and it was at this moment that the bullet that had been stamped with his name, according to the soldier's superstition, found him. It hit a smart blow on the shoulder, which knocked him backward. He stumbled, fell down, sat up again, and discovered that his elbow was shattered. The arm hung helplessly at his side.

He managed to bind up the wound with his head and teeth. There was not much pain, but a sort of physical languor, which made him reel giddily when he arose. There was burning thirst, too. It was extraordinary that a little thing like that should take the fight out of a man. A little blood was running down his sleeve, but the wound was trivial.

Wallace leaned against the wall of the shack and waited for his men. They would come on (why not?) in a few minutes, but no one appeared. Then the battle seemed to recede in another direction, and he realized that his regiment had passed on and left him behind. He was overcome with a sense of loneliness, with the certainty that he would be left behind. He must not let the battle get away! He must get to the battle get away! He must get to the front! He must get back to his men! He must—

He stepped his way past the door and looked to see if there was anything within that he might use. He knew that water—[illegible] him. He had [illegible] of the dead man [illegible] he was probably starved to [illegible] again—and that was more, he had found and proved himself; and at twenty-one a young man, for all his self-confidence, is compounded of fears and doubts as well. In spite of his soldier ancestors, Mark Wallace had not been sure that his [illegible] leadership extended beyond the pen of ground, and he had suffered from the young officer's inevitable fear of fear.

So he resigned himself to his situation. He emptied his water bottle and, gripping the end of his gauze roll with his teeth, managed to bandage his wound sufficiently to stop the bleeding. The wrench, however, was increasing. Sometimes he would doze for a few moments, awaking with a start, to wonder where he was, and what had happened. The air was very still. The shouts had long since died away, the rifle firing with a distant crackling; the tremulous staccato tapping of the machine guns was like the roll of drums far away.

Wallace must have slept for a prolonged period, for when next he became conscious he started up to see, to his intense astonishment, a pretty little girl of three or four years, standing in front of him and looking at him. He rubbed his eyes, expecting her to disappear. But she was still there, and just as he was beginning to piece together a Spanish phrase she spoke to him in English.

"I want my daddy."

Wallace reached out and drew the child toward him. "Where is your daddy?" he asked. "And who are you?"

"I'm Eleanor," she answered, "and won't you please find my daddy for me?"

She pointed with a grimy little hand toward the interior of the shack, and

"I Want My Daddy."

Wallace, struggling to his feet with a great effort, made his way inside.

It was almost dark in the hut, and Wallace could only make out with difficulty the form of a man who lay, face downward, upon the ground near the wall. Presently, however, as his eyes became more accustomed to the obscurity, he saw the bullet wounds in the back of the head.

He looked up at the child, who stood by, unconcerned. "Go away, Eleanor," he said gently.

The child, too young to know anything of death, went out of the hut and began to play in the shaft of sunlight that filtered through the branches of the palms. Wallace searched the dead man's pockets. He found nothing, however, except a military pass, signed by General Linares of the Spanish forces, authorizing the bearer to pass through the lines; and, after a moment's reflection, he decided to leave it on the body.

So this was how the child's father, that apparition in her speech, his coming showed that he had been an American. Wallace concluded that he had been a filibuster trapped in Santiago. He [illegible] body in his arms and [illegible] it upon [illegible] [illegible] the work that the bullet had done at the front. He must not let the little girl carry away any [illegible] of such [illegible]!

trimmings, for you to make a start on her in the morning."

He glanced at the sleeping child took Mark's hand and went quickly out of the tent. Under the sky he stood still for a few moments.

"The d——d scoundrel!" he muttered.

At that instant his alert ear heard what the sentry, posted some distance away, had failed to catch—the rustling of some moving figure in the dense jungle grass at the edge of the camp.

The major remained perfectly motionless, except for his right hand, which was swiftly withdrawing his revolver from its case. Suddenly he was transformed into action. He leaped between the two last tents of the line, to see a man confront him for an in-

The Major Could Not Distinguish How the Intruder Was Dressed.

stant. In the light of the quarter-moon the major could not distinguish who the intruder was dressed. It was evident, however, that he had been prowling outside the tent which held Wallace and the child.

"Halt!" shouted the major and the sentry together, and, as the man dropped into the grass, the rifle and revolver rang out simultaneously.

The sentry, shouting to the guard, came running up. The major and he searched the spot, but they found nobody.

"One of those d——d Cuban sneak-thieves!" muttered Major Howard as he replaced his revolver in its case. And he hurried away to look after his men.

CHAPTER III.

Seven years later Captain Mark Wallace descended from a street car and walked up the grounds of a very select young ladies' boarding school in Westchester county, New York, kept by two maiden ladies. Entering the colonial portico, the captain rang the bell and asked to see Miss Howard. Five minutes afterward, having satisfied the lady principal that he stood in the avuncular relation to her charge, and was a man of blameless life, he met Eleanor in the reception room.

It was some years since he had seen her. The grimy little waif of the Santiago battlefield had shot up into a slim, long-legged schoolgirl, with brown hair tied back with a ribbon, and a face that already showed the promise of beauty.

The girl hurried forward as if expecting an embrace, realized Mark's intention, and checked herself quickly and held out both hands.

"Dear Uncle Mark!" she exclaimed, "I've been looking forward to you ever since I got your letter telling me that you were coming East."

"Well, it's nice to be appreciated like that," said Mark, laughing.

"I couldn't quite persuade myself that it was true, and that I should really see you at last. And you're not in the least like your photograph."

"Homelier, Eleanor?"

"No, but different. Older—very much older. You must be awfully old—quite thirty, I should say."

"Nearly," admitted Mark, wondering whether the long years in the West, with the sweltering heat and arduous service, had really aged him prematurely. Mark had had no influence to secure him anything better than a border post. He often wondered why he had not gone into civil life, like so many of his class, and amassed a competency in the first booming years of the twentieth century.

Something in the blood, perhaps, had held him to the army life, which he loved so much in principle and hated so much in practice. He was not far short of thirty; he had nothing but his meager pay; no ties but a married sister in Chicago and the girl in the boarding school, who filled so great a part of his thoughts, so disproportionate a share.

For until that day he had only seen her once since he picked her up in the jungle, and she had been too young to retain the memory of the meeting in Major Howard's home.

"I expected a young man, but I'm just as pleased to see you," said Eleanor. "I don't like very young men."

Mark received her amends with amusement, and they sat down side by side upon the sofa, and were soon deep in conversation. Mark learned all about her school and her friends. She was very happy there and would regret not going back at the end of the holidays. However, Major and Mrs. Howard had only placed her there for a few months while they went on a visit to the West.

"I always felt that you are really my guardian over if you did give me up to Major Howard, said Eleanor.

"But I have only lent you," said Mark. "I couldn't very well take care of you when I was sent to Texas. And it has always been understood that you belong to me—I mean, that I am your guardian, Eleanor."

"I know," she said. "And you write me such splendid letters, with such good advice in them."

"Which you don't follow."

"Indeed I do," said the girl, eagerly. "Only sometimes it is just a little out of date, Uncle Mark."

"In what particular?" inquired Mark, beginning to feel a little like a boy in the presence of this self-possessed young person. It is so easy to assume the task of adviser from a distance, but difficult to retain the role face to face.

"Well, when you wrote me last year to remember not to be pert and forward, like modern children, Uncle Mark. Fourteen comes at seven or eight. One isn't pert at twelve—at least, not in the way you meant. They call it bi-bird, then."

"I suppose I didn't realize how big you were getting," said Mark penitently. "But you can't think how glad I am to see you, anyway."

"It's a shame sticking you for years out in that horrible desert," said the girl. "I wish, Uncle Mark, you hadn't stayed in the army after the war."

"Why, my dear?"

"Because then you could have gone into business in New York, like Captain Murray and Captain Crawford."

"I've been thinking about it much myself, Eleanor. But I guess the army got hold of me."

"But they haven't treated you rightly, Uncle Mark. They haven't promoted you for years, and they have jumped all sorts of officers over your head. Major Howard was saying so only before he left for Alaska. But, of course, he's out of favor, and he couldn't have any influence, anyway. It's years since he was in the army."

"I suppose I'm a back number, my dear. Some of us have to be. Perhaps I'll get my chance. I'm not thirty yet, you know, and thirty isn't considered awfully old in the army. At least, it isn't the retiring age."

"Don't be so absurd, Uncle Mark! You don't look an old man at all. It was just that your photograph was taken so long ago, and I didn't reflect that you must have changed."

"And if ever another war comes I'm my experience will count for a ... And I'll probably have command over Captain Murray and Captain Crawford if over the National Guard is called on for serious work. And then you'll have your function as our nurse, you know."

He was surprised at the girl's sudden responsiveness to his words. She grew very serious.

"I've often thought about that, Uncle Mark," she answered.

"But, of course, it may never happen."

"I suppose not. But if ever it does mean to try to be what you meant me to be when you made that condition to the major. How I wish—how wish—"

"Yes, my dear?"

"That we knew who my father was. Sometimes I think he was only an American planter, perhaps, who lived in Cuba and was forced to flee when the war began. And then again I dream that he may have been a brave soldier who was trying to serve his country by going into the Spanish lines in disguise, and I hope that I may be worthy of him."

"You don't remember anything, Eleanor?"

"Yes, Uncle Mark. I'm sure I do—and yet I've thought so much about it that I'm not sure how much of it is memory and how much is just child's inventions. Perhaps I invented all of

"I Know That She Was My Mother."

it, and made myself believe I remembered it. And yet I am sure part of it is memory."

"What do you remember?" asked Mark rather fearfully.

"Well Uncle Mark, a few very recent memories are of Major Howard's house, of course. And I have a very vivid impression of being brought into the dining room and jumped at that dinner which the Major gave to the officers after the war. But before all that I seem to have memories, as if they were pictures."

"What is the first thing you remember?"

"I see a woman lying in a bed in a strange room. Her face is whiter than any face I have known; a man sits beside her, with his head in his hand, and though death has no meaning for me I am afraid, for I know that she was my mother."

"Was this in Cuba, Eleanor?"

"I don't know, but I think so. Uncle Mark, because I remember running to the window and seeing a great palm tree outside, with spreading branches. And there are other cities, and we seem to go from place to place, always waiting for somebody, and yet, as it were, hiding from people. I know we could escape, but it is an instinct only that tells me so.

"And again I am with my father in the night. I don't know how we got there, but I see the trees all around and I am afraid. We walk on and on, and sometimes he carries me, and we creep under the trees and are drenched with rain. I am so tired and thirsty. But we go on and on, and when we stop we find a little hut, and I am afraid no longer."

"And then?" said Mark in suitable.

"I remember nothing. I suppose the ... father killed my father, must have ... while he was in the hut, ... I have no picture in my mind at all."

Mark mumbled something to conceal his agitation. "And do you remember me coming and picking you up?" he asked.

She shook her head regretfully. "I don't remember anything else," she answered. "Nothing until that dinner at the major's house."

She linked her arm through his and looked at him earnestly. "Uncle Mark, it makes me unhappy sometimes to think that I have no memory, to clear up many of my parents. I am sure that some day all this mystery will be cleared up. Don't you hope so?"

"Yes," answered Mark, miserably.

He had always wondered what the child would be like. Howard's half-clearly-letters had always assumed too much for granted. Mark had practically relinquished Eleanor to the Major, and he had never learned anything about her that he had really wanted to know. He had not imagined the precocious, highstrung, idealistic girl whom he now saw. He knew that the disclosure of her father's dishonor, if ever it came about, would shock her into a revulsion of feeling that would be fatal to the true development of her character.

He had often wished that he had not pressed that idea of the regimental dinner upon the major. It had been born in a mind attuned to the victory of that bloody day; in normal moments he would never have entertained it. Yet Major Howard had been more impressed than he had admitted to Mark. The idea had spread through the minds of the other officers. There was never a Guard dinner but Eleanor was solemnly toasted, though she was not permitted to be present, and somehow the child had become a symbol in the minds of these plain men in business and professional life who spent two weeks in camp each year.

After the war Mark had gone to the regulars; but he was still in touch with the officers of the Seventieth, and he knew that, if ever war came, he would obtain an appointment to it.

"I am sure that my father will prove to have been a brave soldier," said Eleanor, clasping her hands eagerly. "And sometimes," she continued, "I think that there must have been a great mystery about him."

"Why?" demanded Mark, startled.

"Because of the man who watches for me."

"Watches for you? It is imagination, Eleanor."

She shook her head. "I've seen him three or four times," answered the girl. "He waits at places that we pass when we go out together. And he watches me then, though he never attempts to speak to me."

"And you've told Miss Harper?"

"No, Uncle Mark. She would think I was hysterical," answered the girl, shrewdly.

Mark could see that, but he was certain that it was hysteria, that the idea had come to the child as the result of brooding over the mystery of her parentage. The entrance of the lady principal put an end to their conversation. Mark rose reluctantly. His visit had been all too brief, and it might be years before he saw the girl again.

"Well, Eleanor, this is au revoir," he said. "Perhaps for years."

She looked at him in sudden alarm. "You are not coming back before you leave for the West, Uncle Mark?" she asked.

"They won't allow me the time. I have to go to Washington tomorrow, and then back to Texas."

She returned no answer, but went with him to the house door, and turned and faced him there, pulling at the lapels of his coat.

"Send me a new photograph, Captain Mark, she said. "I'm not going to call you Uncle Mark any more."

"An older one?" asked Mark, laughing, though he had a strange sinking at his heart. This child epitomized home to him, and he had been homeless since boyhood.

"You must forgive me," she said, a little wistfully. "Captain Mark, there's something I want awfully to say to you, but it takes a lot of courage," she added.

"Tell me just the since," answered Mark. "You know, my dear, I want you to have everything you wish for. And if Major Howard won't give it to you, you just let me know. He has assumed the responsibility for your upbringing, and I'm going to have the fun of giving you pleasure."

"It's something that Major Howard can't give me, Captain Mark."

"Can I?"

"Yes," she said in a low voice, pulling at his coat, and suddenly raising her eyes to his. Mark Wallace saw the soul of a mature woman look out of the eyes of the child. "When I'm older and have put my hair up and wear long dresses—when I'm eighteen, say, I want you to marry me, Captain Mark."

She was gone in a flash, running along the corridor, while Mark Wallace stood dumbfounded at the door, hearing her footsteps grow fainter as she passed into the recesses of the Misses Harpers' School for Select Young Ladies.

Mark went down the walk like a man sleepwalking. It was absurd; it was a piece characteristic of the child's ingenuousness and yet, in spite of the absurdity, Captain Mark Wallace felt as if he had suddenly regained the grimy little child whom he had found upon the hillside in front of Santiago, and lost again.

As he reached the gate he saw a man watching him from the head of the block. Something of furtiveness in the man's posture made him wheel sharply round; then he remembered Eleanor's words and started in haste toward him. But the man shambled off at a quick gait and when Mark reached the bend he could see no body.

Continued next week

PRUNE COMES INTO ITS OWN

Has Won Official Recognition as Confection Worthy of Being Served to Fighting Men.

In the piping times of peace the prune was the butt of cheap wits and the bane of the boarder. Now when the acid test of utility and palatability is applied the despised prune steps into the preferred class—at least on the American army bill of fare. It has won its way solely on its own merit. The points in its favor are food value, tonic value and value as a confection. It nourishes, stimulates, and delights.

The surgeon general of the army himself testifies to the loyal and helpful support of the once hellfitted fruit. He has added his recommendation to the approving report of the subsistence division. This report tells us that out of the 1917 crop 20,000,000 pounds of prunes have been consumed by our fighting men. Based on size fifty-five, which is the trade designation of the average prune, the total number consumed would be 1,100,000,000. Placed side by side it is quite possible that this total of prunes wouldn't reach from the American trenches to Berlin, but each prune, no doubt, is doing its best to help the Yankee fighters cover the distance.

There would be a sort of poetical justice in the circumstance if the cheerful fellot and the other boarders whose table wit lingered longest about the patient prune could meet it over there in Flanders and in Picardy and find it honored and extolled as the food of fighting men.

WAGE WAR ON GRASSHOPPERS

California Authorities Devising Ways and Means to Protect Agricultural Lands From Pest.

County horticultural commissioners throughout California have been asked to forward information on the grasshopper pest reported prevalent in a number of districts, particularly in northern California, to George H. Hecke, state horticultural commissioner.

Fragmentary reports received at Hecke's office have indicated that large swarms of grasshoppers have infested agricultural districts in Sutter, Modoc, Lassen, Butte and other counties and have caused considerable damage to crops.

One of the best methods of extermination, an official said, is the spreading of poisoned bran mash, which the hoppers devour quickly. Burning of the grass also is an effective means, but the fire menace at this season necessitates the exercise of greatest caution.

Harrowing, by which means the eggs of the hoppers are brought to the surface to be eaten by ants or other insects, and flooding the ground also are advocated to prevent hatching.

The enforcement of laws for the curbing of pests is vested in the county horticultural commissioners, but in cases where the menace to crops is extensive the state commission co-operates in a concerted campaign of extermination, as was done this spring when the state-wide rodent drive was conducted.

Heard on the Golf Course.

He had pulled his golf ball far to the left.

"Well," he said by way of consoling himself, "I'd much rather have a pull than a slice."

"That depends," replied the experienced player. "In golf it may be better, but I've noticed in the game of politics they frequently play for a pull in order to get a slice."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

SHERIDAN GORTON.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. All legal business given prompt attention. Smethport, Pa.

F. D. GALLUP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. All legal business promptly and carefully attended to. Office over Hamlin's bank, Smethport, Pa.

E. R. MAYO & SONS.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Office over Grange bank, Smethport, Pa. Office connected with long distance telephone. E. R. Mayo, Notary Public.

THOMAS H. MORRISON.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Smethport, Pa. All legal business given prompt and careful attention.

PHYSICIANS.

H. L. McCOY.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in I. O. O. F. block, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

JOHN CLARK, M. D., C. M.
Office and residence in Clark block, Smethport, Pa. Office hours: 8 to 10 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DENTISTS

DR. C. R. LONG.
Dentist.
Anderson & Carlson Block.
Office Hours: 9 to 12; 1 to 5.

INSURANCE

FIRE,
LIFE,
ACCIDENT,
In Good Reliable Companies.

W. F. SPECHT
SMETHPORT, PA.

Chas. Lemmler's

THE RELIABLE STORE

Now for many years used to supply harnesses, whips blankets and robes—all sorts of horse furnishing goods.

Trunks, suit cases, traveling bags—standard leather goods.

SMETHPORT, PA.

Clementine Gaskin

DU FOUR SYSTEM

Try one of my Dry Shampoos at 35c. Regular Shampoos with Tonic applied 3 for $1.25.

All combings made up at 50c per o. Du Four Toilet Articles on Sale

96 E. King Street, Smethport, P. Phone 147R.

Denning's Market

ALWAYS THE BEST MEATS POULTRY, FISH, OYSTERS, CHOICE GROCERIES.

OLEO 30c TO 37c POUND.

C. H. DENNING
Smethport Pa.

Just Fun!
Raising chicks in a Standard Colony Brooder is fun—it's so interesting to see the little fluffy things grow. And when they get big enough to care for themselves, how proud and rich you are! The
STANDARD COLONY BROODER
PATENTED
is the greatest, most practical coal-burning brooder ever made, regardless of price. Raises a hundred chicks or a dozen, and the cost is less than 6 cents a chick. We guarantee the "Standard" to do all that any other brooder will do. So do all that any other brooder will do. So do all that any other brooder will do. So do it better—and you may write the word in letter—and you may write the guaranteed. Put down in black and white just what you think a brooder should do and we'll back the "Standard" to do it. Can you ask more than that? Ask us for a "Book of Proof"—free. Remember—$15 buys the Standard Colony Brooder. Come in and see it.
E. W. STRONG.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 268, meets on the second Wednesday of each month, at 8:15 p. m., at Masonic hall Main street.

AL. J. HYATT, W. M.
W. F. SPECHT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 349, meets Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock in I. O. O. F. hall. Will work initiatory degree first meeting of each month; 1st degree on second; 2nd degree on third, and 3rd degree on fourth meetings.

DR. BURG CHADWICK, N. G.
W. G. HOLDER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment, No. 273, meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. hall.

R. C. CHASE, C. P.
J. A. SWANSON, S.

IDEAL REBEKAH LODGE, No. 93, meets the 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of each month, at 8 o'clock, in the I. O. O. F. hall.

HATTIE ABBEY, N. G.
RACHEL P. AMSTER, Sec'y.

P. H. C.—Smethport Branch, No. 25, meets on every Tuesday evening in I. O. O. F. hall.

KATIE BENDER, Pres.
ANNA O. STARK, Sec'y.

P. of H.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at 8:00 p. m., in I. O. O. F. hall HENRY J. RICE, M.
ANNA O. STARK, Sec'y.

PHOENIX CHAPTER, NO. 16, O. E. S.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings in each month in I. O. O. F. hall.

MRS. GERTRUDE GARLICK, W. M.
W. B. HOPPER, W. P.
MISS RITA DENNING, Secy.

CHURCHES.

M. E. Church—Rev. Arthur Grogson, pastor. Preaching 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school 11:45 a. m.; Epworth League, 6:45 p. m. Evening service, 7:30. Mid-week prayer and praise service, Wednesday, 8 p. m.

Episcopal — Rev. E. H. Edson rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Additional services at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 12:00 m.

All Saints' Memorial Chapel—East Smethport, Rev. W. H. VanDyke, rector. Divine service and Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Baptist Church of Smethport—Rev. W. P. Wheeler, Pastor. Services: 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 11:45.

St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church—P. J. Donahue, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m.

Swedish Mission Church—Rev. G. Philblad, pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. On alternate Sundays meeting in the evening only. Sunday school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night at 8 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE.

Governor—Martin G. Brumbaugh.
State Treasurer—Robert K. Young.
Auditor General—A. W. Powell.
Secy. Internal Affairs—Henry Houck.

DISTRICT and COUNTY.

President Judge—Joseph W. Barton, Smethport.
Member of Congress—Charles M. Rowland, Philipsburg.
State Senator—Frank E. Baldwin, Austin, Pa.
Members of Assembly—John A. Fitzgibbon, Bradford, Pa.; Frank F. Isherwood, Bradford, Pa.
State Highway Supt.—C. L. Lorah.

COUNTY.

Sheriff—E. W. Jones, Smethport.
Deputy Sheriffs—C. C. Choate, Smethport; J. H. Howe, Bradford.
Prothonotary—S. F. Starkey, Smethport.
Clerk of Courts—Frank R. Fuller, Smethport.
County Treasurer — Frank Pollitt, Kane.
Recorder of Deeds—H. H. Choate.
Commissioners—A. M. Marsh, Bradford; O. S. Gahagan, Mt. Jewett; T. M. Flaherty, Bradford.
Commissioners' Clerk—A. R. Anderson, Clermont.
Register of Wills and Clerk of Orphans' Court—John R. Bentson, Smethport.
Coroner—E. E. Sherman, Bradford.
Jury Commissioners—Wm. H. Mattson, Smethport; W. G. Holden, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners' Clerk—H. M. Otto, Smethport, R. D. 30.
Auditors—R. A. Greer, Bradford; J. L. Abbott, Bradford; Frank Burdick, Smethport.
County School Superintendent—C. B. Lillibridge, Smethport.
Asst. County School Superintendents—S. S. Taylor, Bradford.
District Attorney—Thos. B. Wilson, Bradford.
Mercantile Appraiser—F. H. Goodman, Mt. Jewett.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—H. F. Yordon, Smethport.
County Solicitor—C. W. Shattuck, Smethport.
County Detective—Joseph F. Robinson, Bradford.
County Viewers—Harvey G. Berthouse, Kane; C. M. Colegrove, Smethport; Dennis Davis, Kane; Griffin Hatfield, Bradford; Edward Martin, Harvindale; Thos. H. Morrison, Smethport; F. M. Webster, Bradford; F. M. Wright, Eldred.
Farm Bureau Supt.—P. S. Crossman.
Supt. County Home—C. O. Taylor.
Probation Officers—Grace E. Cobb, J. A. Lindsey.

Borough.

Burgess—Warley Gifford.
Council—C. M. Colegrove, pres.; F. M. Biever, secy.; Claude Hackett, E. T. Garlick, W. B. Hopper, J. A. Lindholm, W. H. Hungerford, J. S. Tait.
Justices—R. C. Gleason, A. W. Colegrove.
School Directors—E. A. Stadtheim, pres.; G. W. Mitchell, v. pres.; T. H. Morrison, sec'y.; W. F. Specht, treas.; T. F. Hungerville.
Board of Health—Dr. John Clark, sec'y.
Constable—C. B. Dickinson.
Collector—R. C. Gleason.
Assessor—F. ... Burdick.
Auditors—I. ... Maiser, H. W. Strong, F. H. Biever.
Judge of Election—Frank Cunningham.
Inspectors of Election—George Hepburn, Harrison Gill.
Assessor, Auditors & Judge

MT. JEWETT

Editor Going to War—Quarantine Lifted—Purchased Property

At a meeting of the local Board of Health this evening (Thursday) quarantine orders because of the influenza epidemic were released. Public school will open Monday; churches and Sunday schools will hold service Sunday, saloons, icecream parlors, pool rooms, theatres, etc., will resume business Friday on a normal scale.

W. Sherman Finch has resigned as editor and manager of the Herald, as he expects to be called for military service soon. The new management will thank the people of Mt. Jewett and vicinity if they will assist and help us make it a real, live community paper.

Rev. Father E. M. Driscoll left Wednesday for Grampian, Pa., to assist in conducting funeral services of the late Rev. John Fox of that place. He was accompanied by Rev. Father T. A. Rooney of Crow, Pa., who will also be present at the services.

Harold Gahagan, of Harrisburg, Pa., was a Mt. Jewett visitor Monday and Tuesday.

Arthur Hook has purchased the C. G. Raymond property at East Main.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Raymond have moved to the Thompson Block.
—Herald.

BETULA

Half Holiday for Workers—Impromptu Parade.

The people of Betula celebrated Monday when the news reached this town that the war was ended. Whistles were blown, bells were rung and all sorts of noisemakers were put to good use. A half-holiday was granted to the factory workers and an impromptu parade took place. They had no band but they did not need one. This is the era of substitutes and circular saws are a splendid substitute. In the evening, the Kaiser was hanged in effigy and burned at the stake.

On Wednesday of last week the funeral of Christopher Tubbs occurred. On account of the influenza ban, the services could not be held in the church so they were held on the porch of the Tubbs home. Rev. William Edmunds of Colegrove officiated. The body was taken to Annin Creek for burial.

The influenza epidemic is under control here. There has been only one case of it in town at present. No new cases have developed during the past week. The schools and churches are still closed.

Miss Constance Tubbs is slowly but steadily improving in health.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ostrander, Saturday, November 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Lem Edwards are spending several days in New York.

Mr. Martin Gorman of Corning, N. Y. is visiting his sister, Mrs. Delia Roach.

Dr. and Mrs. D. Thomas of Lock Haven, motored home last Wednesday. They were accompanied by their children.

Mrs. Wilson and Gus Thompson, both of Norwich, have died during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Morris and their little daughter, Vivian, of Buffalo, are visiting at the home of Mr. E. W. Rowe.

Mrs. Nolan of Roulette, who is visiting relatives in town, is seriously ill.

Earl Manwaring of Crosby was a business visitor in this place Monday.

Mrs. Martha Gallup was calling at Mrs. Floyd Bliss, Thursday P. M.

Bowers and Will Dash of Smethport were [illegible] last week.

Otis Dixon is having straw baled this week.

Miss Mebade was transacting business in this place last Friday.

Herbert Grinold and Alberta Marsh drove up from Crosby last Thursday [illegible] W. Grinold's.

Verne Marsh and Earl Grinolds motored from Crosby one evening last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown's son is home on a furlough from the Navy.

Truman Stone of Smethport passed through this place Sunday en route for professional business.

Raymond Grinold came a few days hunting at Crosby the first of the week.

LAFAYETTE

B. E. Cory of Coryville was a business visitor here, Saturday.

F. C. Crandall of Hinsdale, N. Y. was a week end guest in town.

C. Whitemore visited his son, Harry Whitemore, of Crosby a few days last week.

Enos Carpenter was a business visitor in Coudersport, Saturday.

Joseph Haynes of Sartwell called on relatives in town, Saturday.

Miss Nina Lee Carpenter is on the sick list.

Mrs. George Haynes is on the sick list.

Mrs. Kate Freeman and daughter of Smethport are guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Raszmann.

Louis Angelo was transacting business in Olean, Saturday.

Chas Curtis of Smethport was here Saturday.

Cesare Campani who has been ill with Spanish Influenza in the Olean Hospital, is convalescing.

H. C. Bryan of Port Allegany was in town on business, Tuesday.

Floyd Moore has returned home from Haskell Flats, and is now working for his uncle, Eros Carpenter.

Mrs. J. T. Johnson and daughters, Kathleen and Doris, and one son Theodore are ill with Spanish Influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Holcomb of Eldred were in town, Friday.

Dr. Huff of Eldred has made several professional calls in town during the past week.

Ira Jones and his sister, the Misses Viola Gertrude and Mildred Jones who have been ill with Spanish Influenza, are convalescing.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Hazelhurst called in town, Thursday.

Mrs. F. A. Moore of Coryville spent Thursday with her sister, Mrs. Eros Carpenter.

M. M. Carpenter was a business visitor in Smethport, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Dawley were Olean visitors, Saturday.

Born, a boy, Friday morning, to Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Barrows.

The Wilson and English Construction has resumed work on the new highway south of town after a short delay caused by rainy weather.

Mrs. Joseph Haynes of Sartwell, aged 22 years, died at the Port Allegany hospital Sunday morning of pneumonia following a severe attack of Spanish Influenza. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband and one daughter, Josephine, also her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Jones, one brother and four sisters of this place. The funeral was held at the family residence in Sartwell Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Fairweather of Eldred officiating. Interment was made in the Oak Hill Cemetery, Eldred.

The relatives have the sympathy of the entire community.

BUSH HILL

Mr. Theo Cleveland of Pierce Brook motored through this place Sunday.

Mr. Henry Reynolds called on Thos Smith Monday.

Michael McKiernan of Crosby spent Monday with his mother Mrs. Anna McKiernan.

Miss Helen McKiernan of Smethport spent the week end with Miss Delia Fay.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Jordon were Port Allegany visitors Monday.

Thos Smith was a Smethport shopper Saturday evening.

Several of the schools around here expect to open Monday morning.

Mrs. Anna McKiernan spent Thursday of last week with Mrs. Peter Fay and family.

The Misses Nellie and Margaret Smith, called on friends in this place Sunday.

PORT ALLEGANY

Clinton Lillibridge Dead—Quarantine Taken From Town—Were Married.

Clinton Lillibridge, a widely known Port Alleganian, died Friday at 11 a. m. of pneumonia superinduced by influenza. He was 47 years of age, and had been a resident of Port Allegany and Liberty Township all of his life. Mr. Lillibridge was taken sick about a week before his death with Spanish Influenza an dwas apparently recovering in fine shape when taken ill with pneumonia, from which his condition was very serious from the start. Mr. Lillibridge is survived by his wife, his mother, Mrs. M. A. Lillibridge, and two children, Mrs. Flossie Nelson, Clifford Clare, Lawrence and Dorothy. He also leaves two brothers, Ray of Bradford and Norton of Port Allegany and one sister, Mrs. H. C. Fitzhoff of Harrisburg.

The influenza epidemic that abated very much during the past week and very few new additional cases are being reported at present. In view of this, the local Board of Health, acting on instructions from the State Department of Health, removed the quarantine Wednesday noon, except for assemblage of more than ten persons in a place at one time. Beginning Sunday the quarantine will be fully removed unless conditions change again, and services will be held in all of the churches on Sunday. The borough schools will be open again on Monday.

The death of Jerome Van Sickles took place Monday at four o'clock at his home on the Smethport road. Death was due to heart disease. Mr. Van Sickles was a well known farmer. He was 66 years of age, and had been a resident of this vicinity all his life. He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters. Funeral services were held at the home today, and interment was made in the Grimes cemetery. Rev. E. C. Platz officiated at the funeral.

The marriage of Orlo Robbins, son of John Robbins, and Ruth Shepard, took place last Thursday at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. W. A. Stackhouse officiating. Mr Robbins is the owner of a good farm up the Portage, and Miss Shepard was teacher at the local school for a number of years. Both are well known in this section and have the congratulations of hosts of friends. Mrs. Robbins will finish out her years work as teacher.

Some of our young men have succeeded in breaking into Smethport to see their lady friends in spite of the influenza quarantine at that place. Where there's a will there's a way.

James Newton has returned to Buffalo, where he has enlisted in the Motor Transfer Corps. He will leave Buffalo on Friday to begin his enlistment.—Reporter-Argus.

ELDRED

Mrs. Haynes Died—Bought Oil Lease—School Open

Word has been received that Ray Barnard has been wounded and is in the hospital somewhere in France.

F. Wool sold his house on Elson street to Dan Bargher, consideration $700.

Mrs. Joseph Haynes died at the hospital at Port Allegany, at 12:30 o'clock, p. m. Sunday, of pneumonia, following influenza. She had been removed to the hospital Saturday. Deceased was born July 7, 1896, and leaves a husband and one child, aged one year, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Jones, of Eldred, four sisters, Misses Viola, Gertrude and Mildred Jones, and Mrs. Earl Harris, and one brother, Ira Jones to mourn her death. The funeral was held Tuesday, from the house, Rev. Fairweather officiating, and interment was made in Oak Hill.

Henry Getchell, the five-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Getchell, died of pneumonia at the home of his grandfather, S. M. Getchell of Elm street, at about 5:30, Tuesday evening after a short illness of but four days. The parents and three little sisters survive, one of whom is now sick at the home of a relative in Olean. The funeral was held Thursday at 10 o'clock, Rev. Fairweather officiating, and interment made in Oak Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Getchell reside in Muskogee, Okla.

O. D. Underwood closed a deal last Saturday whereby he bought out the interest of Messrs. Haines and Rebo George in the oil [illegible] George, located at Haymaker. The lease is composed of 150 acres and has 20 wells producing and one drilling. The production is reported to be around seven barrels. Consideration was private. Mr. Charles Phalon retained his interest as before.

School will open next Monday after several week's closure on account of the epidemic of influenza. The quarantine has been lifted from most districts, and the saloons opened Thursday. There will be services in the churches next Sunday and affairs will resume normal routine again.

Wood Brothers have leased the property of Howard Donnelly, of Haymaker, and will drill a well there soon. The lease is but about an acre and a half, but is surrounded by "flood" territory and the boys hope to get something big on their little lease.

Frank Emerson and Miss Viola McCoy were united in marriage at Olean Tuesday. The event was quite a surprise to the many young friends of the couple.—Eagle.

CROSBY

Boys Leave for Camp Polk Carolina—Mostly Personal Notes

Hurrah! Hurrah! It takes the U. S. A. Boys to lick the Kaiser. "And then the boys come marching home".

Miss Allen returned to Crosby Saturday and school opened Monday.

Mrs. Frank Grinolds called on Mrs. Gerald Wilcox Sunday.

Two o Colegrove's brave boys, Edwin Stranburg and Dan McCurdy left last Wednesday on the 4 o'clock for Camp Polk in Carolina.

Crosby was up with the times in celebrating last night when victory was sure whistles blew, bells were rung, pans pails and every conceivable thing with which to make a noise, even a bonfire was built.

Mrs. Nettie Marsh called on Mrs. Maude Razey, last Monday.

Mrs. Hattie Lathorpe is confined to her home with Rheumatism.

Mrs. John Bloomster is with her son James at present.

Miss Mildred Wilcox spent Monday night with Miss Velma Wilcox.

W. H. Razey is moving his household goods up to the Leonard farm.

Edwin Stranburz visited his uncle Mandress at Crosby Monday.

Epworth League and church was held last Sunday evening.

Rev. Edmunds is going to move in the house lately vacated by W. H. Greeley.

Mrs. Teckla Troedon, Mrs. Nellie Bloomster, Mrs. John Bloomster and Mrs. Frank Bloomster spent Friday with Mrs. Teckla Peterson of Colegrove.

Miss Blanche McDade and her cousin, Miss Mary McDade were Smethport callers Saturday.

Mrs. Henry Lathrope is on the sick list.

Mr. Richard Francis was brought home Friday sick with tonsilitis.

Mrs. John Dillon and Mrs. Barber were callers on Mrs. Mike McDade Thursday afternoon.

Miss Kathryn McDowell who has been spending some time in Kane has returned to her home here.

A number of ladies motored to the Matterson farm and took dinner with Mrs. Jennie Matterson last Wednesday.

Mrs. Harry Tinnerman Mrs. Frank Bloomster and Mrs. Zera Cox were Smethport shoppers Saturday.

Rabbits must be plentiful from the number the hunters bring in.

Ladies!—do not forget the dinner in the Parish house Thursday. Come and bring your bit.

Mrs. Rose Allen, who has been visiting in Buffalo, returned home Saturday. Mrs. Allen will sell her goods and return to Buffalo and make her home there.

EAST SMETHPORT.

Home From Westline—Attended Funeral of sister in Larabee.

Mrs. Robert Cooper and daughter Anna of Tupper Lake, N. Y., have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Coupr of East Smethport for a few days.

Mr. Wilbur Oviatt of Westline pent Sunday with his family here.

Mrs. George Howe is a guest of friends in Kane.

Mr. Andrew Smith has returned to Port Jarvis, N. Y. after a brief visit with relatives here.

Miss Marian Bush of Coryville spent Sunday with her mother Mrs. Etta Bush.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Love, a son on November 10.

Mr. Eugene Haines has returned from Larabee where he was called by the death of his sister-in-law.

Mr. Charles Rose has returned from the grape country, where he has been employed for some time.

Miss Myrtle Taylor of East Smethport visited Mrs. Ida Webster of Coryville last week.

Mrs. Robert Cooper and Miss Anna Cooper have returned to their home at Tupper Lake, N. Y.

Mr. Newton Hyde was a Coryville visitor one day last week.

CORYVILLE

Returns From Tennessee—Bell Ring and Whistles Blow.

Miss Florence Taylor who has been in Bradford for several weeks, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Taylor. Miss Taylor is recovering from an attack of the "flu."

Miss Edith Cory of Pierce Brook was a guest of her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Volney Washburn, the past week.

Mrs. Ellie Prentiss of Olean was a guest of Olean was a guest of Mrs. E. G. Fairchild Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Carr's family moved to Smethport where he has employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Waldo and children of Bradford were Sunday guests of Mrs. Waldo's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Cory.

Mrs. Belle Cory was in Eldred the past week a guest of friends.

Mrs. Marian Trank of Eldred was a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs E. G. Fairchild, Monday.

Mrs Geo. Moody and children and Francis Holmes were guests of friends at Christal, last Saturday.

Mrs. Ella Holmes, Mrs. Orrie Moody and children were in Smethport, Friday.

Arthur Wilson was home for a few days from Crosby where he is drilling.

Miss Ella Moody was a business visitor in Eldred Monday.

Miss Bertha McGuire was a guest of friends in Coleville Sunday evening.

Dr. Burg Chadwick of Smethport was in town Monday morning looking after the sick.

Mrs. Tina Essensa is home from a visit in Tennessee.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Howden will leave for their home in Portville, N. Y., the last of the week.

There were five cases of "flu" reported in town Monday. Four children in the family of F. G. Miller and Lawrence Washburn.

Mrs. Oliver Dunn who has been in Smethport is a guest of her niece, Mrs. F. G. Miller.

E. A. Guenter was awakened in the early morning Monday by a telephone call announcing the war was over. He hurried over town and had the church bell ringing and the chemical factory whistle going, about 5:00 a. m. Some thought there was a fire but as there were no signs of any, it did not take long to find out and the getting out of warm beds so early was overlooked as all were rejoicing at the good news.

WANTED.

At once 50 wood chopers—good timber, good pay, work near Betula. Inquire of C. M. Benson, Colegrove, Pa. adv46w3.

FOR SALE.

Cow and heifer. Inquire of John O'Brien, Hamlin street. adv45w1.

HOW VICTORY WILL BE WON

National Determination to Put Every Ounce of Strength Into Righteous Cause Will Bring Triumph.

Suppose we send 10,000 bombing airplanes over Germany. They alone will not win the war. Ten thousand or fifty thousand tanks alone will not win the war. A thousand land battleships or a thousand other fearful land cruisers alone will not win the war. Raising death and destruction upon the civil population as a rule has only one result: It inflames the people to greater deeds, to greater sacrifices, to greater hate, to greater determination to win the war. France, England and Italy are shining examples of this. No, any one invention is not likely to win the war. Some day, perhaps, someone will invent an atomic ray which is capable of pulverizing whole regiments at a stroke. Nothing of this sort is impossible. But it is not very probable. Rather it is the whole-hearted devotion of the noncombatants to a great and just cause that will win the war. The nation that can throw into the scales the greatest amount of war implements, the heaviest weight of metal, the greatest amount of fighters, coupled with a prodigious use of all of the best war inventions, will win in the end—providing that every man and woman behind the lines constantly thinks and dreams of war and victory and is prepared to put every last ounce of strength as well as all worldly belongings into the righteous cause without stint or restraint. The greatest war invention is the fiery, undying will to win.—Electrical Experimenter.

FEW STATE LINES CHANGED

Sentiment Has Proved Too Strong, Even When Good Business Reasons Could Be Advanced.

From time to time proposals are made to change the boundaries of states. One is the scheme to transfer a part of western Florida, extending, for 150 miles on the sea coast, to the state of Alabama; and another project is to annex the northern neck of Idaho to the state of Washington.

In support of the proposed change in each case the chief argument advanced is that it would place the region to be transferred in the state with which it is most closely allied in interests. Most of the business of Pensacola, the leading city of west Florida, is with Alabama, and if it were a part of that state its importance would doubtless be heightened. It is also considerably nearer Montgomery than Tallahassee and nearer Birmingham than Jacksonville.

Proposals for rectifying boundaries as well as for dividing states have been many, the changes actually made few. Where historic associations gather around a divisional line they are not easily effaced, whatever may be the commercial considerations working in that direction. In cases in which railway connections have made the business relations of a region closer with another state than with its own the remedy is found in the construction of new lines. Political geography enters somewhat into railway building.

More Than Paid the Debt.

Some of us will give a second thought to the extraordinary achievement of a congregation in Geneva, N. Y., which first built with reckless extravagance a massive graystone church and then adopted the tithing system to get them out of their difficulty. The story is told in Outlook. When the church was dedicated—if that is the right word—the debt was $82,000, and the weekly budget $230. The weekly income was less than $100. In two years the debt has been reduced to $10,000 and the weekly income is $300. Of the 1,000 members 350 are tithers. A tither sets aside one-tenth of his income for Christian activities. The blessings of happiness and prosperity which have attended the people are remarkable. Many thrilling stories are told. Some church leaders are deeply impressed by the success of the system and they are advocating it as a financial policy.—Christian Register.

All Fighting Men Brothers.

A young American army private came out of a gilded Broadway florist's the other afternoon carrying a very large and expensive bouquet tied up in waxed paper and walked toward one of those stunty baby doll roadsters at the curb.

As he was crossing the sidewalk along came another American army private, undeniably of Italian descent, and known along Broadway for his ability to wield the polishing rag at a Herald square shoe shining parlor. The two stopped to exchange greetings.

"'Lo, Fish Face!"

"'Lo, Wop! Where you goin'?"

"To see me brudder!"

"Jump in and save carfare." Whereupon this strangely assorted pair, brothers by the greatest tie man can devise, traveled away together.—New York Sun.

Buying More Cutlery.

Siamese importers are purchasing more cutlery than they did formerly and there should be an opportunity for the sale of American supplies. Japan has profited by the increased demand. The value of cutlery imports from Japan advanced from $83 in 1914-15 to $12,734 in 1916-17. American machine tools are widely used in Siam and vigorous selling campaigns should be planned for the purpose of introducing other lines of cutlery after the war.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Don't trifle with a cold—it's dangerous.
You can't afford to risk Influenza.
Keep always at hand a box of
HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE
Standard cold remedy for 24 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, non-notice—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine has Hill's Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

LA FAYETTE

Mrs. Geo. Hilliard of Bradford visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Anderson recently.

Miss Minnie Webb who has been caring for an influenza patient at Bradford has herself contracted the disease and is ill at the Bradford hospital. Her mother, Mrs. Bettie Webb left Monday to be with her daughter. It is hoped Miss Webb will soon regain her usual good health.

Master Carl Anderson is the proud possessor of a new bicycle.

Miss Anderson, teacher of Lafayette school, is in Bradford, with her sister who has influenza there.

Mr. Frank Harvey who has been employed by the Kentucky Oil Co. at Pine Run for some time has resigned and moved to Rew City. His place will be filled by Ralph Beeman who with his mother, Mrs. M. E. Beeman, will reside in the Harvey house.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bowen who have been visiting the latter's father, F. G. Tenny have returned home to Cleveland.

A. R. Brennan and A. H. Walker were in Mt. Jewett one day last week.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Violet Berger
vs.
John E. Berger

No. 6, June Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County Greeting.

Whereas Violet Berger did on the 15th day of February 1918 prefer her petition to the said judges of the court of Common Pleas therein set forth that she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you John E. Berger.

We therefore command you, the said John E. Berger that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the second Monday of December next and show cause if any you have why the said Violet Berger your wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy:

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Nov. 9, 1918. adv46w4t.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Hulda Alfreda Urentia Ritter,
vs.
William John Ritter

No. 73, June Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County Greeting.

Whereas Hulda Alfreda Urentia Ritter did on the 25th day of April, 1918 prefer her petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you William John Ritter.

We therefore command you the said William John Ritter that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the second Monday of December next and show cause if any you have why the said Hulda Alfreda Urentia Ritter your wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Nov. 9, 1918. adv46w4t.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Harrison B. Kidder
vs.
Rose Kidder

No 58, October Term, 1918.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County Greeting.

Whereas Harrison B. Kidder did on the 23d day of July prefer his petition to the said judges of the Court of Common Pleas therein set forth that he might be divirced from the bonds of matrimony entered into you Rose Kidder.

We therefore command you the said Rose Kidder that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean on the second Monday of December next and show cause, if any you have why the said Harrison B. Kidder your husband should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

Herein fail not.

A true copy.

E. W. JONES, Sheriff.
W. E. Burdick, Lib. Atty.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa.
Nov. 9, 1918. adv46w4t.